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A CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING ANIMALS

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A CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING ANIMALS

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INTRODUCTION

The following notes may be helpful:

(1) Chapter I explains the purpose of the book and how to use it.

(2) Chapter II is a summarized classification of living animals.

(3) Chapter III is a classification of living animals, with examples of genera in each class, order, sub-order, etc.

(4) Appendix I provides references for further reading.

(5) Appendix II is a list of the authorities consulted on the classifications.

(6) Some 4,000 examples of 'better known' genera are mentioned in Chapter III and the Index, which also gives the order or sub-order to which each genus belongs.

(7) The Index contains more examples than the text. The reader who wishes to see whether a particular animal is classified should refer to the Index and not to the order, in Chapter III, to which he believes the animal belongs.

(8) Only a certain number of English names are recorded and some of these might be questioned by the purist. Innumerable examples could be given of the confusion caused by the use of vernacular as opposed to Latin names. Where I live, the hedgehog, *Erinaceus*, is sometimes called an urchin. Where I often work, an urchin is called *Echinus*. But members of the order Echinoida (sea urchins), to which *Echinus* belongs, are also called sea hedgehogs, egg urchins, sea eggs, egg-fish, buttonfish, sea thistles, needle shells, chestnuts, burrs, spikes, zarts, porcupines and whore's eggs.

(9) No species are given, only genera. The English names of some better known animals are, therefore, missing, because they refer to a species and not the genus: for example, the herring gull (*Larus argentatus*) and the crested newt (*Triton cristatus*). The reader will not find herring gull or crested newt in the Index, but will find gull, newt, *Larus* and *Triton*.

R.

I. SCOPE

During my studies of spermatozoa, I have often been frustrated by having to consult a number of books, instead of one, to find an up-to-date classification of the animal kingdom: and it occurred to me that other scientists might have the same difficulty. Classifications of the animal kingdom are available; but the only comprehensive ones of which I am aware are that of my first biology teacher, D. M. Reid (1925), which is out of print and now out-of-date, and that prepared in 1949 for Section F of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, *Zoological Names, a List of Phyla, Classes and Orders*. Apart from having no table of contents, index or examples, this pamphlet, which is reproduced in Spector's *Handbook of Biological Data* (1956), was clearly written for zoologists and not for physiologists, biochemists, biophysicists and those biologists who are not familiar with the classification of animals, for whom this book is intended.

The book and its Index can be used to find out how the animal kingdom, or parts of it, are classified, which are the eutherian mammals, what phasmids and Homoptera are, etc. Neither the book nor its Index can necessarily provide answers to questions about the systematic positions of individual genera, because there are some two hundred thousand genera in the animal kingdom.[1] Nevertheless, the Latin and some English names of a number of better known genera have been included. A genus may be well known to one person and unknown to another; any selection of 'better known genera' is bound, therefore, to be arbitrary. The reader is, therefore, almost certain to find that some genera, which are well known to him, are absent. Similarly, the English names of some better known animals are missing, because no species, only genera, are mentioned.

No extinct groups are mentioned, although from time to time members of such groups turn out not to be extinct at all, as in the case of the coelacanth (Actinistia) and the mollusc *Neopilina* (Tryblidiacea). The omission of extinct orders may give the misleading impression that a system of classification is top-heavy. In classifications of recent birds (Class Aves), for example, one sub-class, Neornithes, is sometimes included; this may seem unnecessary. But if the classification includes extinct birds, Neornithes is seen to be one of two sub-classes, the other, extinct, one being Archaeornithes.

Alternative classifications are given of the Parazoa (=Porifera), Platyhelminthes and Nematoda. The nematode classification of Chitwood & Chitwood (1950) is preferred to that of Hyman, which is well known because her treatise *The Invertebrates* (1940–1959) is so well known. A classification of the Parazoa by Dr. Maurice Burton is preferred to that of Hyman. Professor Jean Baer's classification of the Platyhelminthes, as yet unpublished, is preferred to that of Dr. Ben Dawes, but in this case, the decision was a personal one. The preferred classification is given first in each case. The same genera are cited as examples in the alternative classifications, but in the Index, genera are referred to the preferred classification. Alternative classifications of several other groups could have been given, e.g. the class Echinoidea, because systematics is a dynamic subject about which zoologists often disagree. But only the Parazoa, Platyhelminthes and Nematoda seemed to require this treatment in a book of this size and detail.

If an English name applies to a particular genus, as in the case of 'whelk', it will be found in the singular after the generic name, *Buccinum*. But if the same English name applies to two or more genera, it will be found, in the plural, after the genera to which it applies, for example *Cavolina*, *Limacina* (sea-butterflies). When English names are available for higher groupings, such as sponges (Parazoa), these will be found after the Latin names. No attempt has been made to give a comprehensive list of English or vernacular names, interesting as it may be to know that everyone in the Barbados is familiar with sea eggs, but no one with sea urchins. Such information is outside the scope of this book. Whenever possible, therefore, Latin and not English names should be looked up in the Index. In a few cases where an animal causes a disease which has an English name, it has been put in brackets after the generic name of the animal, for example *Entamoeba* (amoebic dysentery).

[1] If a genus is not in this book, the most likely place to find it is in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (1939–1950).

When a synonym exists for a phylum, class, order, etc. and is worth mentioning, it is put in brackets after the preferred name, e.g.

DISCOCEPHALI (=ECHENEIFORMES)

If the group represented by the synonym is approximately equal to the group represented by the preferred name, the sign for 'approximately equal' is used:

PLECTOGNATHI (≒TETRAODONTIFORMES)

If there are two synonyms, they are recorded as follows:

OLIGONEOPTERA (=ENDOPTERYGOTA, HOLOMETABOLA)

When the relationship between a preferred name and certain synonyms or near-synonyms is simple, the relationship is recorded as follows, sometimes as a footnote:

MESOGASTROPODA (=MONOTOCARDIA, PECTINIBRANCHIA, –STENOGLOSSA)

This means that the order Mesogastropoda is the same as the order Monotocardia or Pectinibranchia, *minus* Stenoglossa. A plus sign between two synonyms would have the analogous meaning.

Synonyms of genera have only been given where there was good reason to do so. To attempt more would make several entries under orders and sub-orders cumbersome. For example, the palmate newt *Triturus helveticus* (Caudata) is, or has been, known as *Diemictylus palmatus*, *Molge palmata* and *Triton palmatus*, so that the inclusion of these synonyms would be entered as follows:

Triturus (=*Diemictylus*, *Molge*, *Triton*) (newt)

Even if such an entry were desirable in principle, it would be unacceptable in practice, because the synonyms apply to the palmate newt and not necessarily to all newts. This question, of a synonym often applying to one species and not to the whole genus, is another reason for avoiding synonyms except when they serve a special purpose.

Some synonyms, such as *Troglodytes* for *Pan* (the chimpanzee), *Auchenia* for *Lama* (the llama) and a few others, may be thought surprising or unnecessary. They have been included because some physiologists or biochemists used these synonyms instead of the preferred names.

To avoid possible confusion, I have occasionally put a warning footnote when the name of a group, such as Decapoda, is used in more than one part of the animal kingdom. Attention has not been drawn to cases of two different animals having, or having had, the same names. A casual glance at Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (1939–1950) shows that homonyms are far more common than many biologists realize. *Aricia*, for example, is cited in Neave as a mollusc, a polychaete, a fly and a moth. There seemed no point in trying to record all homonyms, irrespective of their importance for readers of this book.

Apart from 'phylum', 'class', 'order', etc., the Index contains all the words in Chapters II and III. If the reader wishes to look up Mammalia, or Prototheria, or Simiae in the Index, no difficulties arise and the appropriate page numbers will be found after these words, for example, Prototheria, 43. But if the reader wishes to know the systematic position of *Phascolarctos*, a page number would provide insufficient information because there are about seventy-five Latin or English generic names per page. In the Index, therefore, the generic name of an animal, or the English name of a genus, is followed by the order or sub-order (when these exist) to which the animal belongs, and then the page number, as in the following examples:

Phascolarctos, Marsupialia, 44
three-toed sloth (*Bradypus*), Edentata, 44

It is hardly necessary to mention that if two page numbers occur after a word in the Index, as in

Acoela, 13, 22

the Acoela will be found on both pages. This is because Acoela is an order within the class Turbellaria (phylum Platyhelminthes) and within the class Gastropoda (phylum Mollusca).

I referred on page 2 to the inclusion in the Index of animals mentioned in a number of textbooks of physiology and biochemistry. The format of this book prevents all of these being referred to in the text, even if this were desirable, and a number have, therefore, been mentioned only in the Index. In such cases the entry is of the form

**Eriocheir*, Reptantia, 31

The entry shows to which sub-order *Eriocheir* belongs, while reference to p. 31 shows that *Eriocheir* is a crustacean and not a mollusc.[1] If, therefore, a reader wants to look up a particular genus in this book, reference *must*, in the first instance, be made to the Index and not to the text, as more animals are mentioned in the former than the latter. No English names are given of genera which are only mentioned in the Index.

All the classifications have been discussed with specialists on the group or groups in question. To avoid cluttering up this chapter with innumerable acknowledgements to the many scientists who have had the kindness and patience to help me, an Acknowledgement Appendix is included at the end of this book. In fairness to those who have helped me, I should own that I have not always taken their advice. Any errors[2] are, therefore, my responsibility and due to ignorance of a diverting branch of natural science which is neglected by many 'modern' biologists.

Since my book is, in a sense, a dictionary, I will conclude this chapter with some observations made by a previous lexicographer (Johnson, 1755, A^{r}).

'It is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

'Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pionier of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths of Learning and Genius, who press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other authour may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.'

[1] Reptantia is a sub-order of Decapoda (Crustacea); but Decapoda is also a sub-order of Dibranchia (Mollusca).

[2] This book is certain to contain errors and misprints. I should be most grateful if readers would let me know when they detect them.

II. SUMMARIZED CLASSIFICATION

THE *approximate* number of described species in each group is given in the second column. Numbers followed by an asterisk differ greatly from those given by Mayr, Linsley & Usinger (1953).

Phylum PROTOZOA	30,000	*page* 6
MESOZOA	50	9
PARAZOA	4,200	9
CNIDARIA	9,600	11
CTENOPHORA	80	12
PLATYHELMINTHES	15,000*	13
NEMERTINA	550	16
ASCHELMINTHES		
Class Rotifera	1,500	17
Gastrotricha	140	17
Echinoderida	100	17
Priapulida	5	17
Nematomorpha	250	17
Nematoda	10,000	17
Phylum ACANTHOCEPHALA	300	20
ENTOPROCTA	60	20
POLYZOA	4,000	20
PHORONIDA	15*	20
BRACHIOPODA	260	21
MOLLUSCA	100,000	21
SIPUNCULOIDEA	275	23
ECHIUROIDEA	80	23
ANNELIDA	7,000	24
ARTHROPODA		
Class Onychophora	73	24
Pauropoda	9,400	24
Diplopoda		24
Chilopoda		25
Symphyla		25
Insecta	700,000	25
Crustacea	25,000	29
Merostomata	4	31
Arachnida	30,000	31
Pycnogonida	440	31
Pentastomida	60	32
Tardigrada	280	32
Phylum CHAETOGNATHA	50*	32
POGONOPHORA	43*	32
ECHINODERMATA	5,700	32
CHORDATA		
Sub-phylum Hemichordata	91	34
Urochordata	1,600	34
Cephalochordata	13	35

Vertebrata		
Class Marsipobranchii	23,000	35
Selachii		35
Bradyodonti		36
Pisces		36
Amphibia	2,000	40
Reptilia	5,000	41
Aves	8,590	41
Mammalia	4,500	43

III. CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING ANIMALS

Phylum **PROTOZOA**

Class **MASTIGOPHORA**
(=FLAGELLATA)

Sub-class **PHYTOMASTIGINA**
(=PHYTOFLAGELLATA)

Order **PHYTOMONADINA**
(=VOLVOCINA)
Carteria; Chlorogonium; Chlamydomonas; Haematococcus; Eudorina; Pandorina; Volvox; Polytoma

Order **XANTHOMONADINA**
Chloramoeba; Myxochloris; Rhizochloris

Order **CHLOROMONADINA**
Gonyostomum; Vacuolaria

Order **EUGLENOIDINA**
Euglena; Trachelomonas; Phacus; Peranema

Order **CRYPTOMONADINA**
Chilomonas; Cryptomonas; Cyathomonas

Order **DINOFLAGELLATA**
(=PERIDINEAE)
Haplodinium; Blastodinium; Ceratium; Dinamoebidium; Gymnodinium; Noctiluca; Peridinium

Order **EBRIIDEAE**
(=EBRIACEAE)
Ebria; Hermesinum

Order **SILICOFLAGELLATA**
Dictyocha

Order **COCCOLITHOPHORIDA**
Calyptrosphaera; Acanthosolenia

Order **CHRYSOMONADINA**
Chromulina; Mallomonas; Oicomonas; Uroglena; Chrysamoeba; Dinobryon; Hydrurus; Dendromonas; Ochromonas

Sub-class **ZOOMASTIGINA**
(=ZOOFLAGELLATA)

Order **PROTOMONADINA**
Monosiga; Leptomonas; Crithidia; Leishmania (kala-azar, oriental sore); *Trypanosoma* (sleeping-sickness, nagana, etc.); *Schizotrypanum* (Chagas' disease, etc.); *Bodo*

Order **METAMONADINA**
(=POLYMASTIGINA + HYPERMASTIGINA)
Enteromonas; Monocercomonas (=*Eutrichomastix*); *Hexamastix; Devescovina; Trichomonas; Embadomonas; Chilomastix; Lophomonas; Trimastix; Trichonympha*

Order **DISTOMATINA**
(=DIPLOMONADIDA)
Hexamita; Giardia
Order **OPALININA**
Cepedea; Opalina; Zelleriella

Class **RHIZOPODA**
(=SARCODINA)

Order **RHIZOMASTIGINA**
(=PANTOSTOMATIDA)
Mastigamoeba; Histomonas (blackhead of poultry); *Dientamoeba*
Order **AMOEBINA**
Amoeba; Chaos; Vahlkampfia; Endamoeba; Entamoeba (amoebic dysentery); *Endolimax; Iodamoeba*
Order **TESTACEA**
Arcella; Centropyxis; Cochliopodium; Difflugia; Nebela; Penardia; Assulina; Chlamydophrys; Euglypha; Gromia; Arachnula; Biomyxa; Allogromia; Microgromia
Order **FORAMINIFERA**
Discorbis; Elphidium (=*Polystomella*); *Globigerina; Cornuspira; Peneroplis; Textularia; Nummulites; Planorbulina; Rotalia*

Class **ACTINOPODA**

Order **RADIOLARIA**
Acanthometra; Sphaerocapsa; Acanthosphaera; Collozoum; Sphaerozoum; Thalassicola; Aulacantha; Coelodendrum
Order **HELIOZOA**
Actinophrys; Actinosphaerium; Actinolophus; Astrodisculus; Acanthocystis; Raphidiophrys; Actinomonas; Vampyrella; Clathrulina; Hedriocystis; Monomastigocystis

Class **SPOROZOA**
(=TELOSPORIDIA)

Sub-class **GREGARINOMORPHA**

Order **ARCHIGREGARINA**
Merogregarina; Selenidium; Selenocystis
Order **EUGREGARINA**
Gonospora; Gregarina; Lecudina; Monocystis; Porospora; Stylocephalus
Order **SCHIZOGREGARINA**
Caulleryella; Lipotropha; Machadoella; Ophryocystis; Schizocystis; Syncystis

Sub-class **COCCIDIOMORPHA**

Order **PROCOCCIDIA**
Selenococcidium
Order **EUCOCCIDIA**
Sub-order ADELEIDEA
Adelina; Klossia; Karyolysus; Hepatozoon; Haemogregarina
Sub-order EIMERIIDEA
Cyclospora; Isospora; Eimeria (=*Coccidium*); *Globidium; Merocystis*

Sub-order HAEMOSPORIDIA
Haemoproteus; Leucocytozoon; Plasmodium (malaria); *Babesia* (=*Piroplasma*) (Texas cattle fever, etc.); *Theileria* (African East Coast cattle fever)

SPOROZOA whose systematic position is uncertain

Toxoplasma (toxoplasmosis); *Sarcocystis* (sarcosporidiosis); *Helicosporidium*

Class **CNIDOSPORIDIA**
(=NEMATOCYSTIDA, NEOSPORIDIA, AMOEBOSPORIDIA)

Order **MYXOSPORIDIA**
Ceratomyxa; Leptotheca; Chloromyxum; Sphaerospora; Coccomyxa; Henneguya; Myxidium; Myxobolus; Myxosoma

Order **MICROSPORIDIA**
(=CRYPTOCYSTA)
Nosema; Glugea; Thelohania; Plistophora; Mrazekia; Telomyxa

Order **ACTINOMYXIDIA**
Guyenotia; Tetractinomyxon

Order **HAPLOSPORIDIA**
Haplosporidium

Class **CILIATA**
(=CILIOPHORA)

Sub-class **HOLOTRICHA**

Order **GYMNOSTOMATIDA**
Sub-order RHABDOPHORINA
Holophrya; Amphileptus; Dileptus
Sub-order CYRTOPHORINA
Chilodonella; Nassula; Prorodon

Order **SUCTORIDA**
(=ACINETA, TENTACULIFERA)
Podophrya; Acineta

Order **CHONOTRICHIDA**
(=PERITRICHA)
Spirochona

Order **TRICHOSTOMATIDA**
Coelosomides; Tillina; Colpoda; Balantidium (dysentery)

Order **HYMENOSTOMATIDA**
Sub-order TETRAHYMENINA
Tetrahymena; Glaucoma; Ichthyophthirius
Sub-order PENICULINA
Frontonia; Paramecium (slipper animalcule); *Urocentrum*
Sub-order PLEURONEMATINA
Pleuronema; Cyclidium

Order **ASTOMATIDA**
(=ANOPLOPHRYINEA)
Anoplophrya; Radiophrya; Haptophrya

Order **APOSTOMATIDA**
Foettingeria; Gymnodinioides; Ophiuraespira; Spirophrya

Order **THIGMOTRICHIDA**
Thigmophrya; Conchophthirus; Ancistrum; Boveria; Ancistrocoma; Hypocomella; Hypocoma
Order **PERITRICHIDA**
(=STOMATODA)
Vorticella; Epistylis; Zoothamnium; Trichodina; Urceolaria

Sub-class **SPIROTRICHA**

Order **HETEROTRICHIDA**
Sub-order HETEROTRICHINA
Climacostomum; Condylostoma; Spirostomum; Stentor
Sub-order LICNOPHORINA
Licnophora
Order **OLIGOTRICHIDA**
Strombidium; Halteria; Strombilidium
Order **TINTINNIDA**
Tintinnopsis; Tintinnus
Order **ENTODINIOMORPHIDA**
Epidinium; Entodinium; Ophryoscolex; Cycloposthium
Order **CTENOSTOMATIDA**
(=ODONTOSTOMATIDA)
Epalxis; Saprodinium; Discomorpha
Order **HYPOTRICHIDA**
Diophrys; Euplotes; Oxytricha; Uroleptus

Phylum **MESOZOA**[1]

Order **DICYEMIDA**
(=RHOMBOZOA)
Dicyema; Microcyema
Order **ORTHONECTIDA**
Rhopalura

Phylum **PARAZOA** (=PORIFERA, SPONGIIDA) (sponges)[2]

Class **NUDA**[3]

Order **CALCAREA**
(=CALCISPONGIAE)
Sub-order HOMOCOELA (ascon sponges)
Leucosolenia (=*Ascute*); *Clathrina*
Sub-order HETEROCOELA
Leucilla; Scypha (=*Sycon*); *Leuconia* (=*Leucandra*); *Grantia* (=*Sycandra*)

[1] Members of this phylum are often considered to be degenerate members of phylum Platyhelminthes, pp. 13–14.
[2] Classification by Burton.
[3] Sometimes considered as a phylum, in which case phylum Parazoa becomes a sub-kingdom Class Nuda also occurs in phylum Ctenophora, p. 13.

Order **HEXACTINELLIDA** (glass sponges)
(=TRIAXONIDA, HYALOSPONGIAE)
Sub-order HEXASTEROPHORA
Euplectella (Venus's flower basket); *Farrea; Aphrocallistes*
Sub-order AMPHIDISCOPHORA
Hyalonema; Pheronema; Monoraphis

Class **GELATINOSA**[1]

Order **TETRAXONIDA**
Sub-order HOMOSCLEROPHORA
(≒CARNOSA, MICROSCLEROPHORA)
Plakina; Oscarella; Bajulus; Hexadella; Thrombus
Sub-order STREPTASTROSCLEROPHORA
Thenea
Sub-order ASTROSCLEROPHORA
Stelletta; Tethya; Chondrosia; Geodia; Tetilla (=*Craniella*); *Cliona; Spheciospongia* (loggerhead sponge); *Suberites*
Sub-order SIGMATOSCLEROPHORA
Myxilla; Halichondria; Haliclona (=*Chalina, Halina*); *Microciona; Esperiopsis; Adocia* (=*Reniera*); *Cladorhiza; Spongilla*
Order **KERATOSA**[2] (horny sponges)
Spongia (=*Euspongia*) (bath sponge); *Halisarca; Hircinia; Aplysina; Aplysilla*

Phylum **PORIFERA** (=SPONGIIDA, PARAZOA) (sponges)[3]

Class **CALCAREA**
(=CALCISPONGIAE)

Order **ASCONOSA** (ascon sponges)
(=HOMOCOELA)
Leucosolenia (=*Ascute*); *Clathrina*
Order **SYCONOSA**
(=HETEROCOELA)
Leucilla; Scypha (=*Sycon*); *Leuconia* (=*Leucandra*); *Grantia* (=*Sycandra*)

Class **HEXACTINELLIDA** (glass sponges)
(=TRIAXONIDA, HYALOSPONGIAE)

Order **HEXASTEROPHORA**
Euplectella (Venus's flower basket); *Farrea; Aphrocallistes*
Order **AMPHIDISCOPHORA**
Hyalonema; Pheronema; Monoraphis

Class **DEMOSPONGIAE**

Sub-class **TETRACTINELLIDA**

Order **MYXOSPONGIDA**
Halisarca; Oscarella; Bajulus; Hexadella; Thenea

[1] Sometimes considered as a phylum, in which case phylum Parazoa becomes a sub-kingdom.
[2] The systematics of this order requires revision.
[3] Alternative classification by Hyman (1940).

Order **CARNOSA**
(=HOMOSCLEROPHORA, MICROSCLEROPHORA)
Plakina; Thrombus; Chondrosia; Haliclona (=*Chalina, Halina*)
Order **CHORISTIDA**
Stelletta; Geodia; Tetilla (=*Craniella*)

Sub-class **MONAXONIDA**
Order **HADROMERINA**
(=ASTROMONAXONELLIDA)
Cliona; Spheciospongia (loggerhead sponge); *Suberites*
Order **HALICHONDRINA**
Halichondria
Order **POECILOSCLERINA**
Microciona; Myxilla; Esperiopsis; Cladorhiza
Order **HAPLOSCLERINA**
Adocia (=*Reniera*); *Spongilla*
Order **EPIPOLASIDA**
Tethya

Sub-class **KERATOSA** (horny sponges)
Spongia (=*Euspongia*) (bath sponge); *Hircinia; Aplysina; Aplysilla*

Phylum **CNIDARIA** (=COELENTERATA – CTENOPHORA)

Class **HYDROZOA** (hydroids, medusae)
(=HYDROMEDUSAE)
Order **ATHECATA**
(=GYMNOBLASTEA, ANTHOMEDUSAE)
Hydra; Tubularia; Sarsia; Coryne; Velella (by-the-wind-sailor); *Millepora; Hydractinia; Bougainvillia; Stylaster; Spirocodon*
Order **THECATA**
(=CALYPTOBLASTEA, LEPTOMEDUSAE)
Phialidium; Obelia; Aequorea; Halecium; Sertularia; Plumularia
Order **LIMNOMEDUSAE**
Gonionemus; Craspedacusta; Olindias; Limnocnida
Order **TRACHYMEDUSAE**
Geryonia (=*Carmarina*); *Liriope; Aglantha*
Order **NARCOMEDUSAE**
Solmissus; Aegina; Cunina
Order **SIPHONOPHORA**
Physalia (Portuguese man-of-war); *Halistemma; Lensia; Muggiaea; Agalma*

Class **SCYPHOZOA** (jelly fish)
(=SCYPHOMEDUSAE)
Order **STAUROMEDUSAE**
Lucernaria; Haliclystus
Order **CUBOMEDUSAE**
Carybdea; Chirodropus
Order **CORONATAE**
Atolla; Linuche; Nausithoe; Periphylla

Order **SEMAEOSTOMAE**
Pelagia; Chrysaora; Cyanea; Aurelia (=*Aurellia*); *Dactylometra*
Order **RHIZOSTOMAE**
Cassiopea; Rhizostoma; Cotylorhiza

Class **ANTHOZOA**

Sub-class **CERIANTIPATHARIA**
Order **ANTIPATHARIA** (black corals)
Antipathes
Order **CERIANTHARIA**
Cerianthus

Sub-class **OCTOCORALLIA** (soft corals)
Order **ALCYONACEA**
Alcyonium (dead men's fingers)
Order **GORGONACEA**
Eunicella (sea fan); *Gorgonia*
Order **PENNATULACEA**
Pennatula (sea pen); *Virgularia*

Sub-class **ZOANTHARIA**
Order **ZOANTHINIARIA** (zoanthids)
Zoanthus; Epizoanthus; Palythoa
Order **CORALLIMORPHARIA**
Corynactis
Order **ACTINIARIA** (sea anemones)
Anemonia (=*Anthea*); *Actinia; Tealia; Metridium* (=*Actinoloba*); *Calliactis; Adamsia; Peachia*
Order **PTYCHODACTIARIA**
Ptychodactis
Order **SCLERACTINIA** (true corals, stony corals)
Fungia; Porites; Acropora; Caryophyllia; Meandrina

Phylum **CTENOPHORA**
(=COELENTERATA – CNIDARIA) (comb jellies)

Class **TENTACULATA**
Order **CYDIPPIDA**
Pleurobrachia (sea gooseberry); *Hormiphora*
Order **LOBATA**
Leucothea (=*Eucharis*); *Bolinopsis* (=*Bolina*); *Mneniopsis* (comb jelly)
Order **CESTIDA**
(=CESTOIDEA)
Cestum (=*Cestus*) (Venus's girdle); *Velamen* (=*Vexillum*, *Folia*)
Order **PLATYCTENEA**
(=CTENOPLANA)
Ctenoplana; Coeloplana; Tjalfiella; Gastrodes

Class **NUDA**[1]

Order **BEROIDA**

Beroe

Phylum **PLATYHELMINTHES** (flatworms)[2]

Class **TURBELLARIA** (turbellarians)

Order **ACOELA**[3]

Aphanostoma; Convoluta

Order **RHABDOCOELA**

Catenula; Macrostomum; Dalyellia; Gyratrix; Paravortex

Order **ALLOEOCOELA**

Hofstenia; Plagiostomum; Otomesostoma; Monocelis

Order **TRICLADIDA**

Sub-order MARICOLA

Bdelloura; Uteriporus; Procerodes (= *Gunda*)

Sub-order PALUDICOLA

Planaria; Dugesia (= *Euplanaria*); *Dendrocoelum*

Sub-order TERRICOLA

Geoplana; Rhynchodemus; Bipalium

Order **POLYCLADIDA**

Sub-order ACOTYLEA

Stylochus; Notoplana; Cestoplana

Sub-order COTYLEA

Thysanozoon; Eurylepta; Prosthiostomum

Class **TEMNOCEPHALOIDEA**

Order **TEMNOCEPHALIDEA**

(= DACTYLIFERA, DACTYLODA)

Temnocephala

Class **MONOGENEA**

(= HETEROCOTYLEA)

Sub-class **MONOPISTHOCOTYLEA**

Order **CAPSALOIDEA**

Tristoma; Capsala

Order **UDONELLOIDEA**

Udonella

Order **GYRODACTYLOIDEA**

Gyrodactylus; Dactylogyrus

Order **ACANTHOCOTYLOIDEA**

Acanthocotyle

Order **PROTOGYRODACTYLOIDEA**

Protogyrodactylus

Sub-class **POLYOPISTHOCOTYLEA**

Order **CHIMAEROCOLOIDEA**

Callorhynchicola

Order **DICLIDOPHOROIDEA**

Diplozoon; Hexostoma; Mazocraes; Microcotyle; Gastrocotyle; Diclidophora; Discocotyle

[1] See Parazoa, p. 9.

[2] Classification by Baer.

[3] See Opisthobranchia, p. 22.

Order **DICLYBOTHROIDEA**
Diclybothrium
Order **POLYSTOMATOIDEA**
Polystoma; Hexabothrium

Class **CESTODARIA**

Order **AMPHILINIDEA**
Amphilina
Order **GYROCOTYLIDEA**
Gyrocotyle

Class **CESTODA** (tapeworms)

Sub-class **DIDESMIDA**

Order **PSEUDOPHYLLIDEA**
(=BOTHRIOCEPHALOIDEA)
Diphyllobothrium (= *Dibothriocephalus*); *Ligula; Schistocephalus; Caryophyllaeus; Wenyonia*

Sub-class **TETRADESMIDA**

Order **HAPLOBOTHRIOIDEA**
Haplobothrium
Order **TETRARHYNCHOIDEA**
(=TRYPANORHYNCHA)
Tetrarhynchus; Floriceps; Tentacularia; Grillotia; Hepatoxylon; Aporhynchus
Order **DIPHYLLIDEA**
Echinobothrium
Order **TETRAPHYLLIDEA**
(=PHYLLOBOTHRIOIDEA)
Phyllobothrium; Acanthobothrium; Echeneibothrium; Discocephalum
Order **LECANICEPHALOIDEA**
Lecanicephalum; Parataenia
Order **TETRABOTHRIOIDEA**
Tetrabothrius
Order **PROTEOCEPHALOIDEA**
Proteocephalus
Order **NIPPOTAENOIDEA**
Nippotaenia
Order **CYCLOPHYLLIDEA**
(=TAENIOIDEA)
Bertiella; Raillietina; Dipylidium; Hymenolepis; Taenia (= *Cysticercus*); *Echinococcus; Mesocestoides*

Class **TREMATODA** (flukes)

Sub-class **ASPIDOGASTREA**
(=ASPIDOCOTYLEA, ASPIDOBOTHRIA)
Aspidogaster

Sub-class **DIGENEA**
(=MALACOCOTYLEA)
Schistosoma (= *Bilharzia*); *Bilharziella; Fasciola* (= *Distoma, Distomum*), *Dicrocoelium* (liver flukes, cattle & sheep); *Parorchis; Paragonimus* (lung fluke); *Bucephalus; Clonorchis* (Chinese liver fluke disease); *Heterophyes; Paramphistomum* (cattle rumen fluke); *Strigea; Diplostomum; Echinostoma*

Phylum **PLATYHELMINTHES** (flatworms)[1]

Class **TURBELLARIA** (turbellarians)

Order **ACOELA**

Aphanostoma; Convoluta

Order **RHABDOCOELA**

Catenula; Macrostomum; Dalyellia; Gyratrix; Temnocephala; Paravortex

Order **ALLOEOCOELA**

Hofstenia; Plagiostomum; Otomesostoma; Monocelis

Order **TRICLADIDA**

Sub-order MARICOLA

Bdelloura; Uteriporus; Procerodes (= *Gunda*)

Sub-order PALUDICOLA

Planaria; Dugesia (= *Euplanaria*); *Dendrocoelum*

Sub-order TERRICOLA

Geoplana; Rhynchodemus; Bipalium

Order **POLYCLADIDA**

Sub-order ACOTYLEA

Stylochus; Notoplana; Cestoplana

Sub-order COTYLEA

Thysanozoon; Eurylepta; Prosthiostomum

Class **TREMATODA** (flukes)

Order **MONOGENEA**

(= HETEROCOTYLEA)

Sub-order MONOPISTHOCOTYLEA

Gyrodactylus; Dactylogyrus; Protogyrodactylus; Udonella; Tristoma; Capsala; Acanthocotyle

Sub-order POLYOPISTHOCOTYLEA

Hexabothrium; Polystoma; Mazocraes; Discocotyle; Diclybothrium; Microcotyle; Gastrocotyle; Callorhynchicola; Diclidophora; Hexostoma; Diplozoon

Order **ASPIDOGASTREA**

(= ASPIDOCOTYLEA, ASPIDOBOTHRIA)

Aspidogaster

Order **DIGENEA**

(= MALACOCOTYLEA)

Sub-order GASTEROSTOMATA

Bucephalus

Sub-order PROSOSTOMATA

Dicrocoelium, *Fasciola* (= *Distoma*, *Distomum*) (liver flukes, cattle & sheep); *Clonorchis* (Chinese liver fluke disease); *Heterophyes; Paragonimus* (lung fluke); *Paramphistomum* (cattle rumen fluke); *Strigea; Diplostomum; Echinostoma; Parorchis; Schistosoma* (= *Bilharzia*); *Bilharziella*

[1] Alternative classification by Dawes.

Class **CESTODA** (tapeworms)

Sub-class **CESTODARIA**

Order **AMPHILINIDEA**
Amphilina
Order **GYROCOTYLIDEA**
Gyrocotyle

Sub-class **EUCESTODA**

Order **PROTEOCEPHALA**
Proteocephalus
Order **TETRAPHYLLIDEA**
(=PHYLLOBOTHRIOIDEA)
Phyllobothrium; Acanthobothrium; Echeneibothrium
Order **LECANICEPHALA**
Parataenia; Lecanicephalum
Order **DISCULICEPITIDEA**
Discocephalum
Order **DIPHYLLIDEA**
Echinobothrium
Order **TRYPANORHYNCHA**
(=TETRARHYNCHOIDEA)
Tetrarhynchus; Floriceps; Tentacularia; Grillotia; Hepatoxylon; Aporhynchus
Order **CYCLOPHYLLIDEA**
(=TAENIOIDEA)
Bertiella; Raillietina; Dipylidium; Hymenolepis; Taenia (=*Cysticercus*); *Echinococcus; Mesocestoides; Tetrabothrius*
Order **CARYOPHYLLIDEA**
Wenyonia; Caryophyllaeus
Order **NIPPOTAENIIDEA**
Nippotaenia
Order **PSEUDOPHYLLIDEA**
Ligula; Diphyllobothrium (=*Dibothriocephalus*); *Schistocephalus; Haplobothrium*

Phylum **NEMERTINA** (=RHYNCHOCOELA) (ribbon worms)

Class **ANOPLA**

Order **PALAEONEMERTINA**
(=MESONEMERTINA)
Cephalothrix; Tubulanus
Order **HETERONEMERTINA**
Cerebratulus; Lineus (boot-lace worm)

Class **ENOPLA**

Order **HOPLONEMERTINA**
Sub-order MONOSTYLIFERA
Carcinonemertes; Amphiporus; Tetrastemma; Geonemertes
Sub-order POLYSTYLIFERA
Drepanophorus; Pelagonemertes; Nectonemertes

Order **BDELLONEMERTINA**
(=BDELLOMORPHA)
Malacobdella

Phylum **ASCHELMINTHES**[1]

Class **ROTIFERA** (wheel animalcules)
(=ROTATORIA)

Order **SEISONIDEA**
Seison

Order **BDELLOIDEA**
Habrotrocha; Philodina; Rotaria (=*Rotifer*); *Adineta; Philodinavus* (=*Microdina*)

Order **MONOGONONTA**
Sub-order PLOIMA
Brachionus; Keratella (=*Anuraea*); *Epiphanes* (=*Hydatina*); *Euchlanis; Lepadella* (=*Metopidia*); *Lecane* (=*Cathypna, Distyla*); *Monostyla; Notommata; Asplanchna*
Sub-order FLOSCULARIACEA
Testudinella (=*Pterodina*); *Filinia* (=*Triarthra*); *Hexarthra* (=*Pedalia, Pedalion*); *Trochosphaera; Floscularia* (=*Melicerta*); *Conochilus*
Sub-order COLLOTHECACEA
Collotheca (=*Floscularia*); *Stephanoceros*

Class **GASTROTRICHA**

Order **MACRODASYOIDEA**
Cephalodasys

Order **CHAETONOTOIDEA**
Neodasys; Chaetonotus

Class **ECHINODERIDA**
(=KINORHYNCHA)
Centroderes; Echinoderes; Pycnophyes

Class **PRIAPULIDA**[2]
Priapulus; Halicryptus

Class **NEMATOMORPHA** (horse-hair worms)
(=GORDIACEA)

Order **NECTONEMATOIDEA**
Nectonema

Order **GORDIOIDEA**
Chordodes; Gordius

Class **NEMATODA** (roundworms)[3]
(=NEMATA)

Sub-class **PHASMIDIA**

Order **RHABDITIDA**
Sub-order RHABDITINA
Rhabditis; Diplogaster; Cephalobus; Panagrellus (sour paste eelworm); *Turbatrix* (vinegar eelworm); *Rhabdias* (lung nematode); *Strongyloides*

[1] Nemathelminthes, sometimes used as a synonym for Aschelminthes, only applies to Nematomorpha and Nematoda.
[2] The Priapulida may equally well be considered as a phylum. They have also been grouped with the Echiuroidea, p. 23 and Sipunculoidea, p. 23 as Gephyrea.
[3] Classification by Chitwood & Chitwood (1950) and Thorne (1949).

Sub-order STRONGYLINA

Strongylus (=*Sclerostomum*); *Oesophagostomum* (nodular worm); *Ancylostoma*, *Necator* (hookworms); *Syngamus* (gape worm); *Haemonchus*, *Cooperia*, *Ostertagia* (trichostrongyles); *Metastrongylus*, *Dictyocaulus*, *Muellerius* (lungworms)

Sub-order ASCARIDINA

Ascaris (large roundworm); *Parascaris* (horse roundworm); *Ascaridia* (poultry roundworm); *Porrocaecum*; *Heterakis* (poultry caecal worm); *Subulura*; *Enterobius* (threadworm, pinworm); *Aspiculuris* (mouse threadworm or pinworm)

Order **TYLENCHIDA**

Ditylenchus (stem-and-bulb eelworm); *Anguina* (wheat gall eelworm); *Heterodera* (cyst eelworm); *Meloidogyne* (root-knot eelworm); *Aphelenchoides* (leaf eelworm); *Sphaerularia*

Order **SPIRURIDA**

Dracunculus (guinea worm); *Wuchereria* (filarial worm); *Loa*; *Onchocerca*; *Dirofilaria* (dog heart worm); *Setaria*; *Thelazia* (eye worm); *Gongylonema* (gullet worm); *Habronema* (horse stomach worm); *Gnathostoma*; *Philometra*; *Micropleura*; *Tetrameres* (=*Tropisurus*) (poultry stomach worm)

Sub-class **APHASMIDIA**

Order **CHROMADORIDA**

Plectus; *Monhystera*; *Paracanthonchus*; *Cylindrolaimus*; *Desmoscolex*

Order **ENOPLIDA**

Sub-order ENOPLINA

Enoplus; *Tripyla*; *Mononchus*

Sub-order DORYLAIMINA

Dorylaimus; *Xiphinema*; *Mermis*; *Trichuris* (=*Trichocephalus*) (whipworm); *Trichinella* (=*Trichina*) (trichina worm); *Capillaria*

Sub-order DIOCTOPHYMATINA

Dioctophyme (dog kidney worm); *Hystrichis*

Phylum **ASCHELMINTHES**

Class **NEMATODA** (roundworms)[1]

Order **ENOPLOIDEA**

Enoplus; *Tripyla*; *Mononchus*

Order **DORYLAIMOIDEA**

Dorylaimus; *Xiphinema*

Order **MERMITHOIDEA**

Mermis

Order **CHROMADOROIDEA**

Paracanthonchus

[1] Alternative classification by Hyman (1951*b*).

Order **ARAEOLAIMOIDEA**
Plectus
Order **MONHYSTEROIDEA**
Cylindrolaimus; Monhystera
Order **DESMOSCOLECOIDEA**
Desmoscolex
Order **RHABDITOIDEA**
(=ANGUILLULOIDEA)
Rhabditis; Diplogaster; Panagrellus (sour paste eelworm); *Cephalobus; Turbatrix* (vinegar eelworm); *Heterodera* (cyst eelworm); *Ditylenchus* (stem-and-bulb eelworm); *Anguina* (wheat gall eelworm); *Meloidogyne* (root-knot eelworm); *Aphelenchoides* (leaf eelworm); *Sphaerularia*
Order **RHABDIASOIDEA**
Rhabdias (lung nematode); *Strongyloides*
Order **OXYUROIDEA**
Enterobius (threadworm, pinworm); *Aspiculuris* (mouse threadworm or pinworm)
Order **ASCAROIDEA**
Ascaris (large roundworm); *Parascaris* (horse roundworm); *Ascaridia* (poultry roundworm); *Porrocaecum; Heterakis* (poultry caecal worm); *Subulura*
Order **STRONGYLOIDEA**
Strongylus (=*Sclerostomum*); *Oesophagostomum* (nodular worm); *Ancylostoma, Necator* (hookworms); *Syngamus* (gape worm); *Metastrongylus, Dictyocaulus, Muellerius* (lungworms); *Haemonchus, Cooperia, Ostertagia* (trichostrongyles)
Order **SPIRUROIDEA**
Thelazia (eye worm); *Gongylonema* (gullet worm); *Habronema* (horse stomach worm); *Gnathostoma; Tetrameres* (poultry stomach worm)
Order **DRACUNCULOIDEA**
Dracunculus (guinea worm); *Philometra; Micropleura*
Order **FILARIOIDEA**
Setaria; Wuchereria (filarial worm); *Loa; Onchocerca; Dirofilaria* (dog heart worm)
Order **TRICHUROIDEA**
(=TRICHINELLOIDEA)
Trichuris (=*Trichocephalus*) (whipworm); *Capillaria; Trichinella* (=*Trichina*) (trichina worm)
Order **DIOCTOPHYMOIDEA**
Dioctophyme (dog kidney worm); *Hystrichis*

Phylum **ACANTHOCEPHALA** (thorny-headed worms)

Order **ARCHIACANTHOCEPHALA**
Macracanthorhynchus; Gigantorhynchus; Oncicola; Moniliformis
Order **PALAEACANTHOCEPHALA**
Polymorphus; Filicollis; Gorgorhynchus; Echinorhynchus
Order **EOACANTHOCEPHALA**
Quadrigyrus; Neoechinorhynchus; Octospinifer

Phylum **ENTOPROCTA**
(=Endoprocta, Calyssozoa, Kamptozoa, Polyzoa Endoprocta, Polyzoa Entoprocta)

Family **LOXOSOMATIDAE**
Loxosoma; Loxocalyx
Family **PEDICELLINIDAE**
Pedicellina; Myosoma; Barentsia
Family **URNATELLIDAE**
Urnatella

Phylum **POLYZOA**
(=Bryozoa, Polyzoa Ectoprocta, Ectoprocta)

Class **PHYLACTOLAEMATA**
(=Lophopoda) — *Cristatella; Plumatella* (=*Alcyonella*)

Class **GYMNOLAEMATA**
(=Stelmatopoda)

Order **CYCLOSTOMATA**[1]
(=Stenolaemata, Stenostomata, – Trepostomata[2])
Crisia; Diplosolen; Hornera; Lichenopora; Tubulipora

(=Eurystomata)
Order **CHEILOSTOMATA**
Bugula; Caberea; Cryptosula; Flustra; Membranipora; Schizoporella; Scrupocellaria
Order **CTENOSTOMATA**
Alcyonidium; Bowerbankia; Triticella

Phylum **PHORONIDA**

Phoronis; Phoronopsis

[1] See Marsipobranchii, p. 35.
[2] The Trepostomata are extinct.

Phylum **BRACHIOPODA**

Class **INARTICULATA**

Order **ATREMATA**
Lingula; Glottidia
Order **NEOTREMATA**
Crania; Discinisca

Class **ARTICULATA**[1]

Sub-order THECIDEOIDEA
Lacazella
Sub-order RHYNCHONELLOIDEA
Hemithyris; Cryptopora
Sub-order TEREBRATULOIDEA
Gryphus; Terebratulina
Sub-order TEREBRATELLOIDEA
Argyrotheca; Dallina; Terebratella; Magellania

Phylum **MOLLUSCA**

Class **POLYPLACOPHORA**[2]
(=LORICATA)

Order **LEPIDOPLEURIDA**
Lepidopleurus
Order **CHITONIDA**
Chiton (coat of mail shell); *Cryptochiton; Lepidochiton* (=*Lepidochitona*)

Class **APLACOPHORA**[2]
(=SOLENOGASTRES)

Order **NEOMENIOMORPHA**
Neomenia; Proneomenia
Order **CHAETODERMOMORPHA**
Chaetoderma

Class **MONOPLACOPHORA**

Order **TRYBLIDIACEA**
Neopilina

Class **GASTROPODA**

Sub-class **PROSOBRANCHIA**
(=STREPTONEURA)

Order **ARCHAEOGASTROPODA**
(=DIOTOCARDIA, ASPIDOBRANCHIA)
Acmaea (limpet); *Megathura* (keyhole limpet); *Haliotis* (ear-shell, ormer, abalone); *Patella* (limpet); *Nerita; Pleurotomaria; Trochus* (top-shell)

[1] The Articulata (see also Crinoidea, p. 32) used to be divided into two orders, Protremata and Telotremata. These overlap and have therefore been discarded. They have not so far been replaced, though the ordinal classification of the Articulata is under review.

[2] These two classes are sometimes grouped together as Amphineura.

Order **MESOGASTROPODA**
(=MONOTOCARDIA, PECTINIBRANCHIA, –STENOGLOSSA)
Littorina (periwinkle); *Strombus*, *Natica* (necklace-shells); *Cypraea* (cowrie); *Carinaria; Viviparus* (=*Paludina*) (river-snail); *Aporrhais* (pelican's foot-shell); *Crepidula* (slipper limpet); *Charonia* (=*Tritonia*) (trumpet-shell); *Cassis* (helmet-shell); *Pterotrachea; Bithynia* (=*Bulimus*)

Order **STENOGLOSSA**
(=NEOGASTROPODA)
Buccinum (whelk); *Busycon* (=*Sycotypus*) (American whelk); *Nassa* (=*Ilyanassa*) (dog-whelk); *Murex*, *Ocenebra* (sting-winkles); *Terebra*, *Conus* (arrow-tooth shells)

Sub-class **OPISTHOBRANCHIA**

Order **PLEUROCOELA**
(=TECTIBRANCHIA)
Actaeon (actaeon shell); *Aplysia* (sea-hare); *Bulla* (bubble shell)

Order **PTEROPODA**
Cavolina, *Limacina* (sea-butterflies); *Clione*

Order **SACOGLOSSA**
(=ASCOGLOSSA)
Elysia, *Limapontia* (sea-slugs)

Order **ACOELA**[1]
Sub-order NOTASPIDEA
Umbraculum; Pleurobranchus (=*Oscanius*) (sea-slug)
Sub-order NUDIBRANCHIA
Onchidoris; Glaucus; Pleurophyllidea; Doris (sea-lemon); *Eolis* (sea-slug)

Sub-class **PULMONATA**

Order **BASOMMATOPHORA**
Lymnaea (=*Limnaea*) (pond snail); *Planorbis* (ram's horn snail); *Ancylus* (=*Ancylastrum*) (fresh-water limpet)

Order **STYLOMMATOPHORA**
Helix (land snail); *Testacella* (shell-bearing slug); *Limax*, *Arion* (land-slugs)

Class **SCAPHOPODA**
Cadulus, *Dentalium*, *Siphodentalium*, *Pulsellum* (tusk-shells)

Class **BIVALVIA**
(=LAMELLIBRANCHIA, PELECYPODA)

Order **PROTOBRANCHIA**
Nucula (nut-shell); *Yoldia; Solenomya*

Order **FILIBRANCHIA**
(=ANISOMYARIA)
Arca (Noah's ark shell); *Anomia* (saddle-oyster); *Modiolus* (horse-mussel); *Mytilus* (mussel); *Pecten* (scallop)

[1] See Turbellaria, p. 13.

Order **EULAMELLIBRANCHIA**
Cardium (cockle); *Ostrea* (oyster); *Mya* (gaper); *Anodonta* (=*Anodon*) (swan-mussel); *Unio* (pearl-mussel); *Tellina* (tellin); *Pholas* (piddock); *Teredo* (ship-worm)
Order **SEPTIBRANCHIA**
Poromya (gaper); *Cuspidaria*

Class **CEPHALOPODA**
(=SIPHONOPODA)

Order **TETRABRANCHIA**
Nautilus (pearly-nautilus)
Order **DIBRANCHIA**
Sub-order DECAPODA[1]
Architeuthis; Sepia (=*Eusepia*) (cuttle-fish); *Loligo* (squid); *Spirula*
Sub-order VAMPYROMORPHA
Vampyroteuthis (vampire squid)
Sub-order OCTOPODA
Octopus (=*Polypus*) (octopus); *Argonauta* (paper-nautilus); *Eledone* (lesser octopus)

Phylum **SIPUNCULOIDEA**[2]

Golfingia (=*Phascolosoma*)[3]; *Phascolosoma* (=*Physcosoma, Phymosoma*)[3]; *Sipunculus; Dendrostomum; Aspidosiphon; Phascolion*

Phylum **ECHIUROIDEA**[2, 4]

Order **ECHIUROINEA**
Bonellia; Echiurus; Thalassema; Ochetostoma
Order **XENOPNEUSTA**
Urechis
Order **HETEROMYOTA**
Ikeda

[1] See Eucarida, p. 31.
[2] The Sipunculoidea and Echiuroidea have also been grouped with the Priapulida, p. 17, as Gephyrea.
[3] *Golfingia* Lankester=*Phascolosoma* (auct.). *Phascolosoma* F. S. Leuckart=*Physcosoma* Selenka, see Fisher (1950).
[4] *Poeobius* is sometimes put in this phylum and sometimes in phylum Poeobioidea. In all probability, however, it is an aberrant polychaete, p. 24.

Phylum **ANNELIDA** (=ANNULATA)

Class **POLYCHAETA**[1]

Amphinome; Aphrodite; Phyllodoce; Tomopteris; Syllis; Nereis; Nephthys; Glycera (=*Rhynchobolus*); *Eunice; Scoloplos; Polydora; Magelona; Chaetopterus; Ophelia; Arenicola* (lugworm); *Cirratulus; Capitella; Maldane; Owenia; Pectinaria; Amphárete; Terebella; Sabella* (=*Spirographis*) (peacock fan worm); *Serpula*

Class **MYZOSTOMARIA**

Myzostoma

Class **OLIGOCHAETA**[2]

Tubifex; Clitellio; Stylaria; Chaetogaster; Enchytraeus (white worm); *Peloscolex; Lumbricus, Pheretima, Allolobophora, Eisenia* (earthworms)

Class **HIRUDINEA** (leeches)

Order **ACANTHOBDELLIDA**

Acanthobdella

Order **RHYNCHOBDELLIDA**

Glossiphonia; Helobdella; Piscicola; Pontobdella; Branchellion

Order **GNATHOBDELLIDA**

Hirudo; Haemopis (=*Aulastoma*); *Macrobdella; Haemadipsa; Erpobdella* (=*Herpobdella, Nephelis*); *Trocheta* (amphibious leech); *Dina*

Class **ARCHIANNELIDA**

Saccocirrus; Dinophilus; Polygordius; Protodrilus; Nerilla

Phylum **ARTHROPODA**

Class **ONYCHOPHORA**

Peripatus; Peripatopsis

Class **PAUROPODA**

Pauropus

Class **DIPLOPODA** (millipedes)

Sub-class **PSELAPHOGNATHA**

Order **POLYXENIDA**
(=SCHIZOCEPHALA, PENICILLATA)

Polyxenus; Lophoproctus

The Polychaeta, for which no acceptable ordinal classification exists, are sometimes divided for convenience into sub-classes Errantia (the first nine genera) and Sedentaria (the last fifteen genera).

[2] No satisfactory ordinal classification is available for the Oligochaeta, though the first six genera are sometimes assigned to order Limicolae and the last four to order Terricolae.

Sub-class **CHILOGNATHA**

Super-order **PENTAZONIA**
(=OPISTHANDRIA)

Order **GLOMERIDA**
(=ONISCOMORPHA)
Glomeris; Sphaerotherium; Castanotherium

Order **GLOMERIDESMIDA**
(=LIMACOMORPHA)
Glomeridesmus

Super-order **HELMINTHOMORPHA**
(=EUGNATHA, PROTERANDRIA)

Order **NEMATOPHORA**
(=CHORDEUMIDA)
Chordeuma;'Microchordeuma; Callipus

Order **STEMMIULIDA**
Stemmatoiulus

Order **POLYDESMIDA**
Polydesmus; Oxidus; Platyrrhacus; Orthomorpha

(=Juliformia)
- Order **JULIDA**
  Julus; Blaniulus; Cylindroiulus; Pachyiulus
- Order **SPIROBOLIDA**
  Spirobolus; Trigoniulus; Rhinocricus; Pachybolus
- Order **SPIROSTREPTIDA**
  Spirostreptus; Odontopyge; Scaphiostreptus; Thyropygus
- Order **CAMBALIDA**
  Cambala; Cambalopsis; Cambalomorpha

Super-order **COLOBOGNATHA**
Polyzonium; Platydesmus

Class **CHILOPODA** (centipedes)

Sub-class **EPIMORPHA**

Order **GEOPHILOMORPHA**
Geophilus; Mecistocephalus; Himantarium; Orya

Order **SCOLOPENDROMORPHA**
Scolopendra; Ethmostigmus; Otostigmus; Cryptops

Sub-class **ANAMORPHA**

Order **HETEROSTIGMATA**
Sub-order LITHOBIOMORPHA
Lithobius; Polybothrus; Henicops
Sub-order CRATEROSTIGMOMORPHA
Craterostigmus

Order **SCUTIGEROMORPHA**
Scutigera

Class **SYMPHYLA**
Scutigerella; Hanseniella; Symphylella

Class **INSECTA**
(=HEXAPODA)

Sub-class **APTERYGOTA**
(=AMETABOLA)

Order **COLLEMBOLA** (spring-tails)
Sub-order ARTHROPLEONA
Podura; Orchesella
Sub-order SYMPHYPLEONA
Sminthurus (lucerne flea); *Neelus*

Order **PROTURA**
(=MYRIENTOMATA)
Eosentomon; Acerentulus
Order **DIPLURA**
(=APTERA)
Campodea; Japyx
Order **THYSANURA** (bristle-tails)
Machilis; Petrobius; Lepisma (silver fish);
Thermobia (fire brat)

Sub-class **PTERYGOTA**
(=METABOLA)
Division PALAEOPTERA
(=Exopterygota, Hemimetabola, – [Polyneoptera + Paraneoptera])
Order **EPHEMEROPTERA** (may-flies)
(=PLECTOPTERA)
Ephemera; Baetis
Order **ODONATA**
(=PARANEUROPTERA)
Sub-order ZYGOPTERA (damsel flies)
Agrion; Coenagrion; Lestes
Sub-order ANISOZYGOPTERA
Epiophlebia
Sub-order ANISOPTERA (true dragonflies)
Aeshna; Anax; Gomphus; Petalura; Cordulegaster; Libellula

Division NEOPTERA
Section POLYNEOPTERA
(=Exopterygota, Hemimetabola, – [Paraneoptera + Palaeoptera])
Order **DICTYOPTERA**
Sub-order BLATTODEA (cockroaches)
Blatta; Periplaneta; Blaberus; Ectobius
Sub-order MANTODEA (mantids)
Chaetessa; Mantis; Empusa
Order **ISOPTERA** (termites, white ants)
Mastotermes; Kalotermes; Neotermes; Hodotermes
Order **ZORAPTERA**
Zorotypus
Order **PLECOPTERA** (stone-flies)
(=PERLARIA)
Eusthenia; Perla; Nemoura
Order **GRYLLOBLATTODEA**
(=NOTOPTERA)
Grylloblatta
Order **PHASMIDA**
(=CHELEUTOPTERA)
Carausius (= *Dixippus*) (stick-insect); *Phyllium* (leaf-insect)
Order **ORTHOPTERA**
(=SALTATORIA)
Sub-order ENSIFERA (longhorned grasshoppers)
Tettigonia (=*Phasgonura*) (bush cricket);
Gryllotalpa (mole cricket); *Acheta* (=*Gryllus*) (cricket); *Nemobius; Oecanthus* (snowy cricket)

Sub-order CAELIFERA (shorthorned grasshoppers)
Schistocerca, Locusta (locusts); *Chorthippus* (grasshopper); *Tetrix* (grouse locust); *Pneumora*
Order **EMBIOPTERA** (web-spinners)
Embia; Oligotoma
Order **DERMAPTERA**
Sub-order FORFICULINA (earwigs)
Labidura; Forficula; Labia
Sub-order ARIXENIINA
Arixenia
Sub-order HEMIMERINA
(=Diploglossata)
Hemimerus

Section PARANEOPTERA
(=Exopterygota, Hemimetabola, – [Polyneoptera + Palaeoptera])
Order **PSOCOPTERA** (book lice)
(=COPEOGNATHA, CORRODENTIA)
Peripsocus; Psocus
Order **PHTHIRAPTERA** (lice)
Sub-order ANOPLURA (sucking lice)
(=Siphunculata)
Pediculus (human louse); *Phthirus* (=*Phthirius*) (crab louse); *Haematopinus* (hog louse); *Linognathus*
Sub-order MALLOPHAGA (biting lice)
Menopon (shaft louse); *Goniodes; Lipeurus* (fowl louse); *Trichodectes*
Sub-order RHYNCHOPHTHIRINA
Haematomyzus (elephant louse)
Order **THYSANOPTERA** (thrips)
(=PHYSOPODA)
Thrips; Heliothrips
Order **HEMIPTERA**
(=RHYNCHOTA)
Sub-order HOMOPTERA
Oiphysa; Magicicada (cicada); *Cercopis, Philaenus* (frog hoppers); *Centrotus* (tree-hopper); *Perkinsiella* (sugar-cane leaf-hopper); *Empoasca* (leaf-hopper); *Phenax* (lantern fly); *Psylla* (jumping plant louse); *Aphis* (greenfly, plant louse); *Phylloxera* (vine pest); *Coccus* (scale insect)
Sub-order HETEROPTERA
Cimex (bed-bug); *Dysdercus* (cotton stainer); *Rhodnius* (assassin bug); *Blissus* (chinch bug); *Notonecta* (backswimmer); *Corixa* (water boatman)

Section OLIGONEOPTERA
(=Endopterygota, Holometabola)
Order **NEUROPTERA**
Sub-order MEGALOPTERA
Sialis (alder fly); *Raphidia* (snake fly); *Corydalis* (Dobson fly)

Sub-order PLANIPENNIA

Chrysopa (green lacewing); *Hemerobius* (brown lacewing); *Myrmeleon* (ant lion fly); *Ithone; Mantispa*

Order **COLEOPTERA** (beetles)

Sub-order ADEPHAGA

Cicindela (tiger beetle); *Carabus* (ground beetle); *Dytiscus* (water beetle); *Gyrinus* (whirligig)

Sub-order ARCHOSTEMATA

Cupes

Sub-order POLYPHAGA

Hydrophilus (=*Hydrous*); *Hister; Sphaerius; Lucanus* (stag beetle); *Cetonia* (rose chafer); *Stigmodera; Agriotes* (wire worm[1]); *Coccinella* (lady bird); *Tenebrio* (mealworm[1]); *Tribolium* (flour beetle); *Chrysolina; Leptinotarsa* (Colorado beetle); *Dendroctonus*

Order **STREPSIPTERA** (stylopids)

Stylops

Order **MECOPTERA** (scorpion flies)
(=PANORPATAE)

Panorpa; Bittacus; Boreus

Order **TRICHOPTERA** (caddis flies)
(=PHRYGANOIDEA)

Limnephilus

Order **ZEUGLOPTERA**

Micropteryx (=*Eriocephala*)

Order **LEPIDOPTERA**

Sub-order MONOTRYSIA

Eriocrania; Hepialus (ghost moth); *Stigmella; Incurvaria*

Sub-order DITRYSIA

Sitotroga; Depressaria; Cossus (goat moth); *Psyche* (bag-worm moth); *Castnia; Evetria* (pine shoot moth); *Tortrix; Galleria* (wax moth); *Ephestia* (flour moths); *Tinea* (clothes moth); *Attacus* (atlas moth); *Papilio* (swallow-tail); *Pieris* (cabbage butterfly); *Acherontia* (death's head hawk moth); *Lymantria* (gipsy moth); *Bombyx* (silk moth)

Order **DIPTERA** (two-winged flies, true flies)

Sub-order NEMATOCERA

Tipula (daddy-long legs); *Phlebotomus* (sand fly); *Culex*, *Anopheles* (mosquitoes); *Contarinia* (pear midge); *Sciara* (fungus gnat); *Simulium* (black fly); *Chironomus*

Sub-order BRACHYCERA

Rhagio; Tabanus (horse fly)

Sub-order CYCLORRHAPHA

Eristalis (drone fly); *Drosophila* (small fruit fly); *Oscinella* (frit fly); *Calliphora* (bluebottle, blowfly); *Musca* (house fly); *Lucilia* (greenbottle); *Glossina* (tse-tse fly); *Melophagus* (sheep tick)

[1] Larva.

Order **SIPHONAPTERA** (fleas)
(=APHANIPTERA, SUCTORIA)
Xenopsylla; Tunga (jigger); *Pulex; Ctenocephalides; Echidnophaga* (sticktight)
Order **HYMENOPTERA**
Sub-order SYMPHYTA
(=Chalastogastra)
Cephus (stem sawfly); *Nematus* (sawfly); *Sirex* (giant wood wasp)
Sub-order APOCRITA
(=Clistogastra)
Ichneumon, Nemeritis (ichneumon flies); *Chalcis* (chalcid fly); *Blastophaga* (fig-insect); *Trichogramma; Formica* (ant); *Vespa* (hornet); *Vespula* (wasp); *Bombus* (bumble bee); *Apis* (honey bee)

Class **CRUSTACEA**

Sub-class **BRANCHIOPODA**
Order **ANOSTRACA**
Chirocephalus; Branchipus; Artemia
Order **NOTOSTRACA**
Triops (=*Apus*); *Lepidurus*
Order **CONCHOSTRACA**
Cyzicus (=*Estheria*); *Limnadia*
Order **CLADOCERA** (water fleas)
Sida; Daphnia; Simocephalus; Moina; Leptodora; Podon; Evadne
Order **CEPHALOCARIDA**
Hutchinsoniella

Sub-class **OSTRACODA**
Order **MYODOCOPA**
Cypridina; Pyrocypris
Order **CLADOCOPA**
Polycope
Order **PODOCOPA**
Cypris; Cythere; Candona
Order **PLATYCOPA**
Cytherella

Sub-class **COPEPODA**
Order **CALANOIDA**
Calanus; Diaptomus
Order **MONSTRILLOIDA**
Monstrilla
Order **CYCLOPOIDA**
Cyclops; Lernaea (=*Lernaeocera*)[1]
Order **HARPACTICOIDA**
Tigriopus; Harpacticus
Order **NOTODELPHYOIDA**
Ascidicola
Order **CALIGOIDA**
Caligus; Lernaeocera (=*Lernaea*)[1]

[1] *Lernaeocera* is the *Lernaea* of textbooks and classrooms. The fresh-water genus *Lernaea* used to be called *Lernaeocera* (Gurney, 1933, p. 336).

Order **LERNAEOPODOIDA**
Chondracanthus; Sphaeronella

Sub-class **MYSTACOCARIDA**

Order **DEROCHEILOCARIDA**
Derocheilocaris

Sub-class **BRANCHIURA**
Argulus; Dolops

Sub-class **CIRRIPEDIA**

Order **THORACICA** (barnacles)
Lepas (goose barnacle); *Balanus; Chthamalus; Elminius*

Order **ACROTHORACICA**
Alcippe

Order **RHIZOCEPHALA**
Sacculina

Order **ASCOTHORACICA**
Laura

Sub-class **MALACOSTRACA**

Super-order **LEPTOSTRACA**
(=PHYLLOCARIDA)

Order **NEBALIACEA**
Nebalia

Super-order **SYNCARIDA**

Order **ANASPIDACEA**
Anaspides

Order **BATHYNELLACEA**
Bathynella

Super-order **PERACARIDA**

Order **MYSIDACEA** (opossum-shrimps)
Lophogaster; Gnathophausia; Mysis; Hemimysis; Siriella; Gastrosaccus

Order **CUMACEA**
Diastylis; Iphinoe; Pseudocuma

Order **TANAIDACEA**
Apseudes; Tanais; Leptochelia; Syraphus

Order **GNATHIIDEA**
Gnathia

Order **ISOPODA**
Ligia, Armadillidium (woodlice); *Asellus; Idotea; Limnoria* (gribble); *Bopyrus; Ione; Cymothoa; Portunion; Entoniscus*

Order **SPELAEOGRIPHACEA**
Spelaeogriphus

Order **AMPHIPODA**
Gammarus (fresh-water shrimp); *Talitrus* (shore hopper); *Caprella* (ghost shrimp); *Hyperia; Cyamus* (whale louse); *Corophium; Jassa*

Super-order **HOPLOCARIDA**

Order **STOMATOPODA** (mantis shrimps)
Squilla; Gonodactylus

Super-order **PANCARIDA**

Order **THERMOSBAENACEA**
Thermosbaena; Monodella

Super-order **EUCARIDA**

Order **EUPHAUSIACEA** (krill, whale feed)
Euphausia; *hanes*

Order **DECAPODA**[1]
Sub-order NATANTIA
Penaeus, *Pandalus*, *Palaemon* (=*Leander*) (prawns); *Crangon* (=*Crago*), *Hippolyte* (shrimps); *Macrobrachium* (=*Palaemon*) (river prawn)
Sub-order REPTANTIA
Cambarus, *Astacus* (=*Potamobius*) (fresh-water crayfish); *Homarus* (lobster); *Nephrops* (Norway lobster); *Jasus* (kreef); *Palinurus* (langouste, crawfish); *Panulirus* (rock lobster); *Cancer* (edible crab); *Pagurus* (=*Eupagurus*), *Dardanus* (=*Pagurus*) (hermit crabs); *Lithodes* (stone crab); *Carcinus* (shore crab); *Maia* (spider crab); *Callinectes* (blue crab); *Potamon* (=*Telphusa*) (river crab); *Uca* (fiddler crab)

Class **MEROSTOMATA**[2]

Order **XIPHOSURA** (king crabs)
(=LIMULIDA)
Limulus; Tachypleus

Class **ARACHNIDA**[2]

Order **SCORPIONES** (scorpions)
Scorpio; Apistobuthus; Buthus; Tityus; Pandinus

Order **PSEUDOSCORPIONES** (false scorpions)
(=CHELONETHI, CHERNETES)
Microbisium; Chelifer; Garypus; Chthonius

(=Pedipalpi)
Order **UROPYGI** (whip scorpions)
(=THELYPHONIDA, SCHIZOMIDA, TARTARIDAE)
Mastigoproctus; Schizomus
Order **AMBLYPYGI**
(=PHRYNICIDA)
Damon; Phrynichus; Charinus

Order **PALPIGRADI** (micro-whip scorpions)
(=MICROTHELYPHONIDA)
Koenenia

Order **RICINULEI**
(=PODOGONATA)
Ricinoides

Order **SOLIFUGAE** (false spiders, sun spiders, wind scorpions)
(=SOLPUGIDA)
Galeodes

Order **OPILIONES** (phalangids, harvest spiders, harvestmen)
(=PHALANGIDA)
Phalangium; Oligolophus

Order **ARANEAE** (spiders)
Araneus; (=*Epeira*); *Atrax; Latrodectus; Pholcus*

Order **ACARI**
Acarus, *Dermanyssus*, *Pyemotes*, *Trombicula* (mites); *Ixodes*, *Argas*, *Ornithodoros* (ticks)

Class **PYCNOGONIDA**[2] (sea spiders)
(=PANTOPODA)

Order **COLOSSENDEOMORPHA**
Dodecolopoda; Colossendeis

[1] See also Dibranchia, p. 23.
[2] These three classes may be considered as members of sub-phylum Chelicerata.

Order **NYMPHONOMORPHA**
Nymphon
Order **ASCORHYNCHOMORPHA**
Ascorhynchus
Order **PYCNOGONOMORPHA**
Pycnogonum

Class **PENTASTOMIDA**

Order **CEPHALOBAENIDA**
Cephalobaena; Reighardia
Order **POROCEPHALIDA**
Sebekia; Linguatula

Class **TARDIGRADA** (water-bears)

Order **HETEROTARDIGRADA**
Echiniscus; Tetrakentron
Order **EUTARDIGRADA**
Macrobiotus; Hypsibius; Milnesium

Phylum **CHAETOGNATHA** (arrow worms)

Sagitta; Spadella; Eukrohnia; Pterosagitta; Heterokrohnia

Phylum **POGONOPHORA** (=BRACHIATA) (beard worms)

Order **ATHECANEPHRIA**
Oligobrachia; Siboglinum
Order **THECANEPHRIA**
Heptabrachia; Zenkevitchiana; Lamellisabella; Spirobrachia

Phylum **ECHINODERMATA**

Sub-phylum **PELMATOZOA**

Class **CRINOIDEA**

Order **ARTICULATA**[1]
Antedon, Tropiometra (feather stars); *Rhizocrinus, Metacrinus* (sea lilies)

Sub-phylum **ELEUTHEROZOA**

Class **HOLOTHUROIDEA** (sea cucumbers)

Order **ASPIDOCHIROTA**
Holothuria; Stichopus; Mesothuria
Order **ELASIPODA**
Deima; Kolga; Elpidia; Pelagothuria

[1] See Brachiopoda, p. 21.

Order **DENDROCHIROTA**
Cucumaria; Thyone; Echinocucumis; Psolus; Phyllophorus
Order **MOLPADONIA**
Molpadia
Order **APODA**[1]
Synapta; Leptosynapta; Labidoplax

Class **ECHINOIDEA**

Sub-class **PERISCHOECHINOIDEA**
Order **CIDAROIDA** (sea urchins)
Cidaris

Sub-class **EUECHINOIDEA**

Super-order **DIADEMATACEA** (sea urchins)
Order **DIADEMATOIDA**
Diadema; Centrostephanus
Order **ECHINOTHURIOIDA**
Phormosoma; Areosoma

Super-order **ECHINACEA** (sea urchins)
Order **HEMICIDAROIDA**
Salenia
Order **PHYMOSOMATOIDA**
Stomopneustes
Order **ARBACIOIDA**
Arbacia
Order **TEMNOPLEUROIDA**
Temnopleurus; Tripneustes (=*Hipponoe*); *Toxopneustes; Mespilia; Sphaerechinus; Lytechinus; Pseudocentrotus*
Order **ECHINOIDA**
Echinus; Echinometra; Strongylocentrotus; Psammechinus; Paracentrotus; Hemicentrotus; Anthocidaris; Heliocidaris

Super-order **GNATHOSTOMATA**
Order **HOLECTYPOIDA**
Sub-order ECHINONEINA
Echinoneus
Order **CLYPEASTEROIDA** (sand-dollars, cake urchins)
Sub-order CLYPEASTERINA
Clypeaster
Sub-order LAGANINA
Laganum; Echinocyamus
Sub-order SCUTELLINA
Mellita; Echinarachnius; Dendraster
Sub-order ROTULINA
Rotula

Super-order **ATELOSTOMATA**
Order **NUCLEOLITOIDA**
Neolampas
Order **CASSIDULOIDA**
Cassidulus

[1] See Gymnophiona, p. 41.

Order **HOLASTEROIDA**
Pourtalesia
Order **SPATANGOIDA** (heart urchins)
Spatangus; Echinocardium; Brissopsis

Class **ASTEROIDEA** (starfishes)
Order **PHANEROZONA**
Astropecten; Porcellanaster; Luidia
Order **SPINULOSA**
Asterina; Patiria; Anseropoda (=*Palmipes*); *Henricia; Solaster*
Order **FORCIPULATA**
Marthasterias; Asterias; Leptasterias; Stichastrella; Pisaster; Brisinga

Class **OPHIUROIDEA** (brittle stars)
Order **OPHIURAE** (serpent stars)
Ophiura; Ophiothrix; Ophiocomina; Ophiopsila; Ophiactis; Ophiopholis; Acrocnida; Amphiura; Amphipholis
Order **EURYALAE**
Asteronyx; Gorgonocephalus

Phylum **CHORDATA**

Sub-phylum **HEMICHORDATA**
(=STOMOCHORDATA, BRANCHIOTREMATA)

Class **ENTEROPNEUSTA** (acorn worms)
Protoglossus (=*Protobalanus*); *Saccoglossus* (=*Dolichoglossus*); *Harrimania; Glossobalanus; Balanoglossus; Ptychodera; Schizocardium; Glandiceps*

Class **PTEROBRANCHIA**
Order **RHABDOPLEURIDA**
Rhabdopleura
Order **CEPHALODISCIDA**
Cephalodiscus; Atubaria

Class **PLANCTOSPHAEROIDEA**[1]
Planctosphaera

Sub-phylum **UROCHORDATA** (=TUNICATA)

Class **ASCIDIACEA** (sea squirts)
Order **ENTEROGONA**
Sub-order APLOUSOBRANCHIATA
Clavelina; Polyclinum; Aplidium (=*Amaroucium*); *Didemnum*
Sub-order PHLEBOBRANCHIATA
Ciona; Ascidia; Phallusia; Ascidiella; Perophora

[1] This class only contains a few larvae of unknown parentage.

Order **PLEUROGONA**
Sub-order STOLIDOBRANCHIATA
Styela; Polycarpa; Botryllus; Boltenia; Pyura; Molgula
Sub-order ASPIRICULATA
Hexacrobylus

Class **THALIACEA**

Order **PYROSOMIDA**
Pyrosoma
Order **DOLIOLIDA**
(=CYCLOMYARIA)
Doliolum
Order **SALPIDA**
(=DESMOMYARIA)
Salpa

Class **LARVACEA**

Order **COPELATA**
Oikopleura; Appendicularia; Fritillaria

Sub-phylum **CEPHALOCHORDATA** (=ACRANIA, LEPTOCARDII)

Branchiostoma (=*Amphioxus*) (lancelet);
Asymmetron

Sub-phylum **VERTEBRATA**

Class **MARSIPOBRANCHII**
(=AGNATHA)

Sub-class **CYCLOSTOMATA**[1]

Order **HYPEROARTII** (lampreys)
(=PETROMYZONES)
Petromyzon; Lampetra; Ichthyomyzon
Order **HYPEROTRETI** (hagfishes)
(=MYXINI)
Heptatretus (=*Bdellostoma*); *Myxine*

Class **SELACHII**
(=CHONDROPTERYGII, CHONDRICHTHYES, ELASMOBRANCHII)

Sub-class **EUSELACHII**

Order **PLEUROTREMATA** (sharks, dogfishes, angel-fishes)
(=SELACHOIDEI)
Sub-order NOTIDANOIDEA
(=Hexanchiformes)
Heptranchias; Notidanus

[1] See Gymnolaemata, p. 20.

Sub-order GALEOIDEA
(=Lamniformes)
Orectolobus; Odontaspis (=*Carcharias*);
Scyliorhinus (=*Scyllium*) (dogfish); *Mustelus;*
Galeorhinus (=*Galeus, Eugaleus*) (tope); *Sphyrna*
(hammerhead); *Carcharhinus*
Sub-order SQUALOIDEA
(=Tectospondyli)
Squalus (=*Acanthias*); *Echinorhinus; Heterodontus*
(=*Cestracion*); *Pristiophorus; Squatina* (angel-fish)
Order **HYPOTREMATA** (rays)
Sub-order NARCOBATOIDEA
(=Torpediniformes)
Torpedo (=*Narcobatus, Narcacion*)
Sub-order BATOIDEA
Raja (ray); *Pristis* (saw-fish); *Dasyatis* (=*Trygon*)
(sting ray)

Class **BRADYODONTI**

Sub-class **HOLOCEPHALI** (rabbit-fishes)
Rhinochimaera; Callorhinchus; Chimaera; Harriotta

Class **PISCES** (bony fishes)
(=OSTEICHTHYES)

Sub-class **PALAEOPTERYGII**
Order **CHONDROSTEI**
(=ACIPENSERIFORMES)
Acipenser (sturgeon); *Polyodon* (paddle-fish)
Order **CLADISTIA**
(=POLYPTERIFORMES)
Polypterus (bichir); *Calamoichthys*
(=*Erpetoichthys*) (reed-fish)

Sub-class **NEOPTERYGII**
(≒TELEOSTEI + HOLOSTEI)[1]
(=Holostei)
Order **PROTOSPONDYLI** (bow-fins)
Amia
Order **GINGLYMODI** (gar-pikes)
(=LEPISOSTEIFORMES)
Lepisosteus (=*Lepidosteus*)
Order **ISOSPONDYLI**
(=MALACOPTERYGII, CLUPEIFORMES)
Sub-order CLUPEOIDEA
Clupea (herring); *Sardina* (sardine, pilchard);
Megalops (tarpon); *Alepocephalus*
Sub-order STOMIATOIDEA
Stomias
Sub-order SALMONOIDEA
Salmo (=*Trutta*) (salmon, trout); *Salvelinus* (char);
Osmerus (smelt)
Sub-order OSTEOGLOSSOIDEA
Arapaima

[1] i.e., Teleostei $\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$ Neopterygii − Holostei.

Sub-order NOTOPTEROIDEA
Notopterus
Sub-order MORMYROIDEA
Gymnarchus
Sub-order GONORHYNCHOIDEA
Gonorhynchus
Order **HAPLOMI**
(=ESOCOIDEI)
Esox (pike); *Dallia* (black-fish); *Umbra* (mud-minnow)
Order **INIOMI**
(=SCOPELIFORMES)
Sub-order MYCTOPHOIDEA
(=Scopelidae)
Myctophum, Lampanyctus (lantern-fishes); *Synodus* (lizard-fish)
Sub-order ALEPISAUROIDEA
Alepisaurus; Paralepis
Order **CHONDROBRACHII**
Ateleopus
Order **CETUNCULI**
Cetomimus (=*Pelecinomimus*)
Order **MIRIPINNATI**
Eutaeniophorus
Order **GIGANTUROIDEA**
Gigantura
Order **LYOMERI** (gulper eels)
(=SACCOPHARYNGIFORMES)
Saccopharynx; Eurypharynx
Order **OSTARIOPHYSI**
Sub-order CYPRINOIDEA
(=Eventognathi)
Copeina; Electrophorus (electric eel); *Rutilus* (roach); *Phoxinus* (=*Phonixus*) (minnow); *Cyprinus* (carp)
Sub-order SILUROIDEA (catfishes)
(=Nematognathi)
Silurus; Diplomystes; Malapterurus (electric catfish)
Order **HETEROMI**
(=NOTACANTHIFORMES)
Halosaurus; Notacanthus
Order **APODES** (eels)
(=ANGUILLIFORMES)
Anguilla; Conger; Muraena (moray)
Order **SYNENTOGNATHI**
(=SCOMBRESOCES, BELONIFORMES)
Sub-order SCOMBRESOCOIDEA
Scombresox (skipper); *Belone* (garfish)
Sub-order EXOCOETOIDEA
Exocoetus (flying fish)
Order **SALMOPERCAE**
(=PERCOPSIFORMES)
Aphredoderus (pirate-perch); *Percopsis* (sand-roller)

Order **MICROCYPRINI**
(=CYPRINODONTES, CYPRINODONTIFORMES)
Fundulus (killifish); *Oryzias* (medaka, killifish); *Lebistes* (guppy); *Platypoecilus* (platyfish, swordtail); *Anableps* (four-eyed fish)

Order **SOLENICHTHYES**
(=SYNGNATHIFORMES + AULOSTOMIFORMES)
Macrorhamphosus (snipe-fish); *Hippocampus* (sea-horse)

Order **ANACANTHINI**
(=GADIFORMES + MACRURIFORMES)
Gadus (cod, whiting); *Merluccius* (hake); *Macrourus*

Order **ALLOTRIOGNATHI**
(=LAMPRIDIFORMES)
Lampris (moon-fish); *Trachypterus* (ribbon-fish)

Order **BERYCOMORPHI**
Beryx; Monocentris

Order **ZEOMORPHI**
Zeus (John Dory); *Capros* (boar-fish)

Order **PERCOMORPHI**[1]

Sub-order PERCOIDEA
Perca (perch); *Morone* (bass)

Sub-order TEUTHIDOIDEA
(=Siganoidei)
Teuthis

Sub-order ACANTHUROIDEA
Acanthurus (surgeon-fish)

Sub-order KURTOIDEA
Kurtus

Sub-order TRICHIUROIDEA
Lepidopus (frost fish); *Aphanopus* (scabbard fish)

Sub-order SCOMBROIDEA
Scomber (mackerel); *Thunnus* (tunny)

Sub-order GOBIOIDEA
Gobius (goby); *Periophthalmus* (mud-skipper)

Sub-order CALLIONYMOIDEA (dragonets)
Callionymus

Sub-order BLENNIOIDEA
Blennius (blenny); *Anarhichas* (sea catfish, wolf-fish)

Sub-order OPHIDIOIDEA (cusk eels)
Genypterus

Sub-order STROMATEOIDEA
Lirus (rudder-fish); *Nomeus*

Sub-order CHANNOIDEA
(=Ophicephaloidea)
Channa (=*Ophicephalus*)

Sub-order ANABANTOIDEA
Anabas (climbing perch)

Sub-order MUGILOIDEA (grey mullets)
(=Percesoces)
Mugil; Atherina; Sphyraena (barracuda)

[1] Acanthopterygii which, *inter alia*, includes the Percomorphi, is obsolete.

Sub-order POLYNEMOIDEA
(=Rhegnopteri)
Polynemus

Order **SCLEROPAREI** (mail-cheeked fishes)
(=CATAPHRACTI, LORICATI)
Sub-order SCORPAENOIDEA
Sebastes; Trigla (gurnard); *Cottus* (bullhead, miller's thumb)
Sub-order CEPHALACANTHOIDEA (flying gurnards)
(=Dactylopteroidea)
Cephalacanthus (=*Dactylopterus*)

Order **THORACOSTEI** (sticklebacks)
(=GASTEROSTOIDEA)
Gasterosteus; Spinachia

Order **HYPOSTOMIDES** (dragon-fishes)
(=PEGASIFORMES)
Pegasus

Order **HETEROSOMATA** (flat-fishes)
(=PLEURONECTIFORMES)
Bothus; Pleuronectes; Psettodes; Limanda (flounder); *Solea*

Order **DISCOCEPHALI** (sucker-fishes)
(=ECHENEIFORMES)
Echeneis; Remora

Order **PLECTOGNATHI** (trigger-fishes, globe-fishes)
(≒TETRAODONTIFORMES)
Sub-order BALISTOIDEA
(=Sclerodermi)
Balistes
Sub-order TETRAODONTOIDEA
(=Gymnodontes)
Tetraodon (puffer); *Mola* (=*Orthagoriscus*) (sun-fish)

Order **MALACICHTHYES** (rag-fishes)
(=ICOSTEIFORMES)
Icosteus; Acrotus

Order **XENOPTERYGII** (Cornish suckers, cling-fishes)
(=GOBIESOCIFORMES)
Lepadogaster

Order **HAPLODOCI** (toad-fishes)
(=BATRACHOIDIFORMES)
Opsanus; Thalassophryne

Order **PEDICULATI**
(=LOPHIIFORMES)
Sub-order LOPHIOIDEA
Lophius (angler)
Sub-order ANTENNARIOIDEA (sea toads, frog fishes)
Pterophryne; Antennarius
Sub-order CERATIOIDEA (deep-sea anglerfishes)
Melanocetus

Order **OPISTHOMI** (spiny eels)
(=MASTACEMBELIFORMES)
Mastacembelus; Macrognathus (=*Rhynchobdella*)

Order **SYNBRANCHII**
Sub-order ALABETOIDEA
Alabes (shore eel)
Sub-order SYNBRANCHOIDEA
Synbranchus; Amphipnous

Sub-class **CROSSOPTERYGII**

Order **ACTINISTIA**
(=COELACANTHINI)
Latimeria (coelacanth)
Order **DIPNOI** (lung-fishes)
(=DIPNEUSTI, CERATODIFORMES)
Protopterus; Lepidosiren; Neoceratodus (=*Ceratodus*)

Class **AMPHIBIA**

Order **CAUDATA**
(=URODELA)
Sub-order CRYPTOBRANCHOIDEA
Hynobius; Pachypalaminus; Megalobatrachus (giant salamander); *Cryptobranchus* (hellbender)
Sub-order AMBYSTOMOIDEA
Ambystoma (=*Amblystoma*) (mole salamander, 'axolotl'[1]); *Siredon* (axolotl); *Dicamptodon* (Pacific giant salamander); *Rhyacotriton* (olympic salamander)
Sub-order SALAMANDROIDEA
Salamandra (fire salamander, etc.); *Triturus* (=*Triton*) (newt); *Diemictylus* (eastern newt); *Desmognathus* (dusky salamander); *Plethodon* (woodland salamander); *Pleurodeles* (pleurodele newt); *Amphiuma* (Congo eel)
Sub-order PROTEIDA
Proteus (olm); *Necturus* (mud-puppy, waterdog)
Sub-order MEANTES
Siren (siren, mud-eel); *Pseudobranchus* (dwarf siren)
Order **SALIENTIA**
(=ANURA)
Sub-order AMPHICOELA
Leiopelma (=*Liopelma*) (New Zealand frog); *Ascaphus* (tailed frog)
Sub-order OPISTHOCOELA
Discoglossus (painted frog); *Alytes* (midwife toad); *Bombina* (=*Bombinator*) (fire bellied toad); *Xenopus* (clawed toad); *Pipa* (Surinam toad)
Sub-order ANOMOCOELA
Megophrys (bull toad); *Pelobates* (European spade foot)
Sub-order PROCOELA
Bufo (toad, true toad); *Hyla* (tree frog); *Gastrotheca* (=*Nototrema*) (marsupial frog); *Eleutherodactylus* (=*Hylodes*) (robber frog); *Rhinophrynus* (Mexican digger toad); *Dendrobates* (poison frog)

[1] Some three years ago the late Dr. Karl P. Schmidt proposed to the Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that the name *Siredon* should be suppressed. He saw no reason to believe that the axolotl, *Siredon mexicanum*, belonged to a different genus from *Ambystoma*. Until the Commission reaches a decision, the axolotl is *Siredon mexicanum*, while mole salamanders are species of *Ambystoma*.

Sub-order DIPLASIOCOELA
Rana (frog, true frog); *Astylosternus* (hairy frog); *Rhacophorus* (=*Polypedates*) (tree frog); *Microhyla*, *Callulina*

Order **GYMNOPHIONA** (caecilians)
(=APODA[1])
Caecilia; Scolecomorphus; Hypogeophis; Ichthyophis; Gymnopis

Class **REPTILIA** (reptiles)

Order **RHYNCHOCEPHALIA**
Sphenodon (=*Hatteria*) (tuatara)

Order **TESTUDINES**
(=CHELONIA)
Sub-order CRYPTODIRA
Testudo (Greek tortoise, etc.); *Chelone* (green turtle); *Dermochelys* (leathery turtle); *Chrysemys* (terrapin); *Trionyx* (soft-shelled turtle)
Sub-order PLEURODIRA
Chelus (matamata); *Chelodina* (long necked turtle)

Order **CROCODYLIA**
(=LORICATA)
Crocodylus[2] (crocodile); *Gavialis* (Indian 'gharial'); *Tomistoma* (Malayan gavial); *Caiman* (South American caiman); *Alligator* (alligator)

Order **SQUAMATA**
Sub-order SAURIA (lizards)
(=Lacertilia)
Hemidactylus (gecko); *Iguana* (iguana); *Anguis* (slow-worm); *Heloderma* (Gila monster); *Lacerta* (green lizard, wall lizard, etc.); *Chamaeleo* (chamaeleon)
Sub-order SERPENTES (snakes)
(=Ophidia)
Constrictor (boa); *Python* (python); *Natrix* (=*Tropidonotus*) (grass snake, water snake, etc.); *Naja* (cobra); *Vipera* (=*Pelias*) (viper, adder); *Crotalus* (rattle snake)

Class **AVES** (birds)

Order **STRUTHIONIFORMES** (ostriches)
Struthio

Order **RHEIFORMES** (rheas)
Rhea

Order **CASUARIIFORMES**
Dromiceius (emu); *Casuarius* (cassowary)

Order **APTERYGIFORMES** (kiwis)
Apteryx

Order **TINAMIFORMES** (tinamous)
(=CRYPTURI)
Rhynchotus; Crypturellus; Nothura; Nothoprocta

[1] See Holothuroidea, p. 33.
[2] This is the original and, therefore, correct spelling, by Laurenti in 1768.

Order **GAVIIFORMES** (divers)
(=PYGOPODES, COLYMBIFORMES)
Gavia (=*Colymbus*)

Order **PODICIPEDIFORMES** (grebes)
(=PYGOPODES, COLYMBIFORMES)
Podiceps; Aechmophorus; Podilymbus

Order **SPHENISCIFORMES** (penguins)
Spheniscus; Aptenodytes; Eudyptes

Order **PROCELLARIIFORMES**
(=TUBINARES)
Hydrobates (storm petrel); *Procellaria* (shearwater);[1] *Diomedea* (albatross); *Pelecanoides* (diving petrel)

Order **PELECANIFORMES**
(=STEGANOPODES)
Phaethon (tropic bird); *Pelecanus* (pelican); *Phalacrocorax* (cormorant); *Sula* (gannet); *Fregata* (frigate bird)

Order **CICONIIFORMES**
(=ARDEIFORMES, GRESSORES)
Ardea (heron); *Balaeniceps* (whale-headed stork); *Ciconia* (stork); *Threskiornis* (ibis); *Scopus* (hammerhead); *Platalea* (spoonbill)

Order **PHOENICOPTERIFORMES** (flamingos)
Phoenicopterus

Order **ANSERIFORMES**
Anhima (screamer); *Anas* (duck); *Anser* (goose); *Cygnus* (swan)

Order **FALCONIFORMES**
(=ACCIPITRES)
Cathartes (turkey vulture); *Sagittarius* (secretary bird); *Aegypius* (black vulture); *Accipiter* (=*Astur*) (goshawk, sparrow hawk); *Falco* (=*Cerchneis*) (kestrel, falcon, etc.); *Pandion* (osprey)

Order **GALLIFORMES**
Crax (curassow); *Megapodius* (megapode); *Phasianus* (pheasant); *Gallus* (fowl); *Numida* (guinea fowl); *Meleagris* (turkey); *Opisthocomus* (hoatzin)

Order **GRUIFORMES**
Mesoenas (roatelo); *Turnix* (button-quail); *Grus* (crane); *Aramus* (limpkin); *Psophia* (trumpeter); *Rallus* (rail); *Heliornis* (sun-grebe); *Rhynochetos* (kagu); *Eurypyga* (sun-bittern); *Cariama* (cariama); *Otis* (bustard)

Order **CHARADRIIFORMES**
(=LARO-LIMICOLAE)
Jacana (lily trotter); *Charadrius* (ringed plover, sand plover, etc.); *Stercorarius* (=*Lestris*) (skua); *Larus* (gull); *Sterna* (tern); *Alca* (razorbill); *Fratercula* (puffin)

[1] The correct Latin name of the Manx shearwater (formerly *Puffinus puffinus*) is *Procellaria puffinus*.

Order **COLUMBIFORMES**
Treron (green pigeon); *Columba* (pigeon); *Goura* (crowned pigeon); *Pterocles* (sand-grouse)
Order **PSITTACIFORMES** (parrots)
Psittacus; Nestor; Eos; Poicephalus; Agapornis; Melopsittacus (budgerigar)
Order **CUCULIFORMES**
Cuculus (cuckoo); *Crotophaga* (ani); *Geococcyx* (road-runner); *Centropus* (coucal); *Musophaga* (plantain-eater)
Order **STRIGIFORMES** (owls)
Tyto; Bubo
Order **CAPRIMULGIFORMES**
Steatornis (oil bird); *Podargus* (frogmouth); *Caprimulgus* (nightjar)
Order **APODIFORMES**
(=MICROPODIFORMES, MACROCHIRES)
Apus (=*Micropus*) (swift); *Trochilus* (humming-bird)
Order **COLIIFORMES** (mouse birds)
Colius
Order **TROGONIFORMES** (trogons)
Pharomachrus (quetzal); *Apaloderma*
Order **CORACIIFORMES**
Alcedo (kingfisher); *Todus* (tody); *Momotus* (mot-mot); *Merops* (bee-eater); *Coracias* (roller); *Upupa* (hoopoe); *Buceros* (horn-bill)
Order **PICIFORMES**
Bucco (puffbird); *Galbula* (jacamar); *Capito* (barbet); *Indicator* (honey guide); *Ramphastos* (toucan); *Picus* (woodpecker)
Order **PASSERIFORMES**
Sub-order EURYLAIMI (broadbills)
Smithornis
Sub-order TYRANNI
Formicarius (antbird); *Furnarius* (ovenbird); *Cotinga* (cotinga)
Sub-order MENURAE
Menura (lyre-bird)
Sub-order PASSERES (songbirds)
(=Oscines)
Alauda (lark); *Hirundo* (swallow); *Turdus* (thrush, blackbird); *Fringilla* (chaffinch, etc.); *Sturnus* (starling); *Corvus* (raven, crow, etc.)

Class **MAMMALIA**

Sub-class **PROTOTHERIA**

Order **MONOTREMATA**
Tachyglossus (=*Echidna*) (spiny anteater); *Ornithorhynchus* (=*Platypus*) (duck-bill)

Sub-class **THERIA**

Infra-class **METATHERIA**

Order **MARSUPIALIA**

Didelphis (American opossum); *Antechinomys* (jerboa pouched mouse); *Dasyurus* ('native cat'); *Perameles* (bandicoot); *Trichosurus* (common phalanger); *Vombatus* (=*Phascolomis*) (wombat); *Phascolarctos* (koala); *Macropus*, *Bettongia* (kangaroos); *Setonyx* (quokka); *Potorous* (rat-kangaroo)

Infra-class **EUTHERIA**

Order **INSECTIVORA**

Tenrec (=*Centetes*) (tenrec); *Erinaceus* (hedgehog); *Echinosorex* (=*Gymnura*) (moon rat); *Sorex* (shrew); *Crocidura* (white-toothed shrew); *Scalopus* (eastern mole); *Talpa* (common old world mole); *Chrysochloris* (golden mole); *Macroscelides* (elephant shrew)

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Order **DERMOPTERA**

Cynocephalus (=*Galeopithecus*, *Galeopterus*) (flying lemur, cobego, colugo)

Order **CHIROPTERA**

Sub-order MEGACHIROPTERA

Pteropus (flying fox); *Cynopterus*, *Epomophorus* (fruit bats)

Sub-order MICROCHIROPTERA

Rhinolophus (horseshoe bat); *Pipistrellus* (pipistrelle); *Myotis* (brown bat, etc.); *Desmodus* (vampire)

Order **PRIMATES**

Sub-order PROSIMII
(=Lemuroidea)

Tupaia (tree shrew); *Loris* (loris); *Perodicticus* (potto); *Galago* (bush baby); *Lemur* (common lemur)

Sub-order TARSII

Tarsius (tarsier)

Sub-order SIMIAE
(=Anthropoidea)

Hapale (=*Callithrix*) (marmoset); *Cebus* (capuchin); *Saimiri* (squirrel monkey); *Ateles* (spider monkey); *Macaca* (macaque); *Cercocebus* (mangabey); *Papio* (baboon); *Cercopithecus* (African tree monkeys); *Presbytis* (langur); *Hylobates* (gibbon); *Pongo* (=*Simia*) (orang); *Pan* (=*Anthropopithecus*, *Troglodytes*) (chimpanzee); *Gorilla* (gorilla); *Homo* (man)

Order **EDENTATA**

Bradypus (three-toed sloth); *Dasypus* (armadillo); *Priodontes* (giant armadillo); *Myrmecophaga* (giant anteater); *Tamandua* (lesser anteater)

Order **PHOLIDOTA**

Manis (pangolin, scaly anteater)

Order **LAGOMORPHA**

Ochotona (pika); *Lepus* (hare); *Oryctolagus* (=*Lepus*) (rabbit); *Sylvilagus* (cottontail)

Order **RODENTIA**

Sub-order SCIUROMORPHA

Sciurus (squirrel); *Marmota* (=*Arctomys*) (marmot, woodchuck); *Tamias* (chipmunk); *Castor* (beaver); *Aplodontia* (sewellel, mountain beaver); *Xerus* (African ground squirrel); *Citellus* (=*Spermophilus*) (American ground squirrel, gopher); *Glaucomys* (American flying squirrel); *Geomys* (pocket gopher); *Anomalurus* (scale-tailed flying squirrel)

Sub-order MYOMORPHA

Peromyscus (deer mouse); *Sigmodon* (cotton rat); *Cricetus* (hamster); *Mesocricetus* (golden hamster); *Mystromys* (mole mouse); *Lophiomys* (maned rat); *Lemmus* (lemming); *Microtus* (vole); *Clethrionomys* (=*Evotomys*) (bank vole); *Arvicola* (water vole); *Ondatra* (muskrat); *Rattus* (=*Epimys*) (rat); *Mastomys* (multimammate rat, coucha rat); *Apodemus* (wood mouse); *Mus* (house mouse); *Gerbillus* (gerbil); *Meriones* (jird); *Spalax* (mole rat); *Glis* (=*Myoxus*), *Muscardinus* (dormice); *Zapus* (jumping mouse); *Dipus* (jerboa); *Pedetes* (jumping hare)

Sub-order HYSTRICOMORPHA

Cavia (guinea pig); *Hydrochoerus* (capybara); *Chinchilla* (chinchilla); *Myocastor* (coypu); *Hystrix* (porcupine)

Order **CETACEA**

Sub-order ODONTOCETI

Mesoplodon (beaked whale); *Physeter* (sperm whale); *Delphinus* (dolphin); *Tursiops* (=*Tursio*) (bottle-nosed dolphin); *Orcinus* (killer whale); *Phocaena* (porpoise)

Sub-order MYSTICETI

Rhachianectes (grey whale); *Balaenoptera* (rorqual); *Sibbaldus* (blue whale)

Order **CARNIVORA**

Sub-order FISSIPEDA

Canis (wolf, dog, jackal); *Vulpes* (fox); *Ursus* (bear); *Thalarctos* (polar bear); *Procyon* (raccoon); *Potos* (kinkajou); *Ailurus* (panda); *Ailuropoda* (giant panda); *Mustela* (=*Putorius*) (ferret, weasel, mink, ermine, polecat, stoat); *Martes* (marten, sable); *Meles* (badger); *Taxidea* (American badger); *Spilogale* (spotted skunk); *Lutra* (otter); *Herpestes* (mongoose); *Hyaena* (striped hyaena); *Viverra* (civet); *Felis* (cat); *Felis* (=*Puma*) (mountain lion, cougar); *Panthera* (=*Leo*) (lion); *Panthera* (=*Tigris*) (tiger); *Panthera* (=*Jaguarius*) (jaguar); *Panthera* (panther, leopard); *Acinonyx* (cheetah)

Order **PINNIPEDIA**

Otaria (sea lion); *Zalophus* (Californian sea lion); *Odobenus* (walrus); *Phoca* (seal); *Halichoerus* (grey seal, Atlantic seal); *Mirounga* (elephant seal)

Order **TUBULIDENTATA**

Orycteropus (aardvark)

Order **PROBOSCIDEA**

Loxodonta (African elephant); *Elephas* (Asiatic elephant)

Order **HYRACOIDEA**

Dendrohyrax (tree hyrax); *Procavia* (coney)

Order **SIRENIA**

Dugong (dugong); *Trichechus* (manatee)

Order **PERISSODACTYLA**

Sub-order HIPPOMORPHA

Equus (horse, donkey, zebra)

Sub-order CERATOMORPHA

Tapirus (tapir); *Rhinoceros*, *Diceros*, *Ceratotherium* (rhinoceroses)

Order **ARTIODACTYLA**

Sub-order SUIFORMES

Sus (pig); *Tayassu* (peccary); *Phacochoerus* (wart hog); *Hippopotamus* (hippopotamus)

Sub-order TYLOPODA

Lama (=*Auchenia*) (llama, alpaca, vicuna, guanaco); *Camelus* (camel, dromedary)

Sub-order RUMINANTIA

Tragulus (chevrotain); *Moschus* (musk deer); *Dama* (fallow deer); *Cervus* (red deer, wapiti, American 'elk'); *Alces* (European elk, moose); *Rangifer* (reindeer, caribou); *Okapia* (okapi); *Giraffa* (giraffe); *Taurotragus* (eland); *Bubalus* (buffalo); *Bos* (cattle); *Bison* (bison, American 'buffalo'); *Hippotragus* (roan antelope); *Antilope* (Indian antelope); *Gazella* (gazelle); *Rupicapra* (chamois); *Ovibos* (musk ox); *Capra* (goat); *Ovis* (sheep)

APPENDIX I. FURTHER READING

THE classifications in Chapter III are based on the references given below, except in two cases, the Parazoa (by Burton) and the Platyhelminthes (by Baer and Dawes). The references, which also contain detailed information about the systematics of the various groups, were compiled in consultation with the specialists mentioned in Appendix II. They differed in their approach, which explains why the list is, in some respects, heterogeneous. Another, but unimportant, cause of heterogeneity is the method of referring to articles in general text-books such as Grassé's *Traité de Zoologie*. In the first two volumes (actually fascicules) of this work, there are articles on the Protozoa by nine authors. These are referred to as Grassé (1952, 1953), and the same policy has been adopted in analogous cases. When one or only a few authors were concerned with a group, as in the case of the Onychophora, the reference is given as Cuénot (1949*a*) and not Grassé (1949).

Further references will be found in the books and papers listed below. The Zoological Record and Smart & Taylor (1953) are additional and invaluable sources of information.

PROTOZOA	
General	Grassé (1952, 1953); Kudo (1954); Smart & Taylor (1953, pp. 4–16)
Ciliata	Corliss (1956, 1957, 1959)
MESOZOA	Hyman (1940); Stunkard (1954)
PARAZOA	Hyman (1940, 1959); Jewell (1959)
CNIDARIA	
General	Hyman (1940, 1959); Moore (1956)
Hydrozoa	Fraser (1937, 1944); Russell (1953); Totton (1954)
Scyphozoa	Mayer (1910)
Anthozoa	Carlgren (1949); Stephenson (1928, 1935); Vaughan & Wells (1943)
CTENOPHORA	Hyman (1940, 1959); Mayer (1912)
PLATYHELMINTHES	
General	Baer (1951); Hyman (1951*a*, 1959)
Turbellaria	Ferguson (1954); Luther (1955)
Cestoda	Wardle & McLeod (1952); Yamaguti (1960)
Trematoda	Dawes (1946); Sproston (1946); Yamaguti (1958)
NEMERTINA	Coe (1943); Hyman (1951*a*)
ASCHELMINTHES	
Rotifera	Edmondson (1959); Harring (1913); Hudson & Gosse (1886); Hyman (1951*b*, 1959); Voigt (1957)
Gastrotricha	Brunson (1950, 1959); Hyman (1951*b*, 1959)
Echinoderida	Hyman (1951*b*, 1959); Lang (1949); Zelinka (1928)
Priapulida	Cuénot (1922*a*); Dawydoff (1959*c*); Hyman (1951*b*, 1959)
Nematomorpha	Chitwood (1959); Hyman (1951*b*, 1959)
Nematoda	Chitwood & Allen (1959); Chitwood & Chitwood (1950); Goffart (1951); Goodey (1951); Thorne (1949)
ACANTHOCEPHALA	Hyman (1951*b*, 1959)
ENTOPROCTA	Brien (1959); Hyman (1951*b*, 1959)
POLYZOA	Bassler (1953); Brien (1960); Hyman (1959); Rogick (1959)
PHORONIDA	Dawydoff & Grassé (1959); Forneris (1957); Hyman (1959)
BRACHIOPODA	de Beauchamp (1960*a*); Hyman (1959); Muir-Wood (1955); Roger (1952); Williams (1956)
MOLLUSCA	
General	Grassé (1960); Morton (1958); Thiele (1931, 1935)
Polyplacophora	Fischer-Piette & Franc (1960*b*); Hoffmann (1929–1930); Tryon & Pilsbry (1892–1893)

Aplacophora	Fischer-Piette & Franc (1960*a*); Hoffmann (1929)
Monoplacophora	Lemche & Wingstrand (1960)
Gastropoda	Hoffmann (1932–1940); Lemche (1948); Tesch (1946–1949)
Bivalvia	Franc (1960)
Cephalopoda	Adam (1952); Chun (1908, 1910); Robson (1929–1932); Sasaki (1929)
SIPUNCULOIDEA	Hyman (1959); Tetry (1959)
ECHIUROIDEA	Cuénot (1922*b*); Dawydoff (1959*b*)
ANNELIDA	
General	Grassé (1959)
Polychaeta	Dawydoff (1959*a*); Fauvel (1923, 1927, 1959)
Myzostomaria	Prenant (1959); von Stummer-Traunfels (1926)
Oligochaeta	Avel (1959); Cernosvitov & Evans (1947); Dawydoff (1959*a*); Goodnight (1959); Stephenson (1930)
Hirudinea	Dawydoff (1959*a*); Harant & Grassé (1959); Harding (1910); Harding & Moore (1927); Mann & Watson (1954); Moore (1959)
Archiannelida	de Beauchamp (1959)
ARTHROPODA	
Onychophora	Bouvier (1905); Cuénot (1949*a*)
Pauropoda	Attems (1926*b*); Verhoeff (1934)
Diplopoda	Attems (1926*c*, 1937–1940)
Chilopoda	Attems (1926*d*–1930)
Symphyla	Attems (1926*a*); Edwards (1959); Verhoeff (1933)
Insecta	Imms (1957); Smart & Taylor (1953, pp. 42–73)
Crustacea	
General	Calman (1909); Kükenthal & Krumbach (1927)
Cephalocarida	Sanders (1957)
Copepoda	Wilson (1932)
Mystacocarida	Delamare Deboutteville (1953)
Cirripedia	Krüger (1940)
Malacostraca	Bronn's (1940–1959)
Merostomata	Fage (1949*a*)
Arachnida	Baker & Wharton (1952); Grassé (1949); Hughes (1959); Kaston & Kaston (1953); Locket & Millidge (1951, 1953); Nuttall *et al.* (1908–1926); Petrunkevitch (1928, 1949); Vachon (1952)
Pycnogonida	Fage (1949*b*); Hedgpeth (1947); Helfer & Schlottke (1935)
Pentastomida	Cuénot (1949*c*); Heymons (1935)
Tardigrada	Cuénot (1949*b*); Marcus (1936, 1959)
CHAETOGNATHA	de Beauchamp (1960*b*); Fraser (1957); Hyman (1959)
POGONOPHORA	Hartman (1954); Hyman (1959); Ivanov (1960)
ECHINODERMATA	
General	Cuénot (1948); Hyman (1955)
Echinoidea	Durham & Melville (1957); Mortensen (1928–1951)
CHORDATA	
Hemichordata	Burdon-Jones (1956); Dawydoff (1948); Hyman (1959)
Urochordata	Berrill (1950); Harant (1948)
Cephalochordata	Drach (1948); Franz (1922)
Vertebrata	
Marsipobranchii	Berg (1947); Fontaine (1958); Regan (1936)
Selachii	Arambourg & Bertin (1958*a*); Berg (1947); Regan (1929*b*, 1936)
Bradyodonti	Arambourg & Bertin (1958*b*); Berg (1947)

Pisces	Berg (1947); Grassé (1958); Regan (1929*a*, 1936)
Amphibia	
General	Boulenger (1882); Noble (1931)
Salientia	Griffiths (1959)
Gymnophiona	Nieden (1913)
Reptilia	
General	Bellairs (1957); Schmidt & Inger (1957)
Rhynchocephalia	von Wettstein (1931–1937)
Testudines	Carr (1952); Loveridge & Williams (1957); Pope (1935)
Crocodylia	Mertens & Wermuth (1955)
Squamata	Bellairs & Underwood (1951); Bogert & del Campo (1956); Boulenger (1920–1921); McDowell & Bogert (1954)
Aves	Mayr & Amadon (1951); Peters (1931–1951); Stresemann (1959); Wetmore (1951)
Mammalia	Grassé (1955); Simpson (1945)

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ANIMAL AND GROUP INDEX

ALTHOUGH this Section should be used as an Index, it also provides an abbreviated classification of all genera mentioned. When there are sub-orders in Chapter III, sub-orders and not orders are given after genera in the Index, to help the reader find the genus in which he is interested. Normally, for example in papers, the order and not the sub-order is mentioned when referring to an animal which is not well known.

Starred genera occur in the Index and *not* in Chapter III. When such entries have synonyms worth mentioning, they follow the preferred name, e.g.

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because there is no other way of finding out that the synonym exists. This does not apply to unstarred entries, as these will also be found in Chapter III, in which some synonyms are mentioned.

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[1] *Amphelocheirus* is a misprint for *Aphelocheirus*, not a synonym. As synonyms, preceded by an equals sign, are put in brackets after the correct name, misprints such as *Amphelocheirus* are not mentioned after the correct name.

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